AN ENGLISH INTRODUCTION to the LATINE TONGUE.

For the use of the lower Formes in Westminster *School.*

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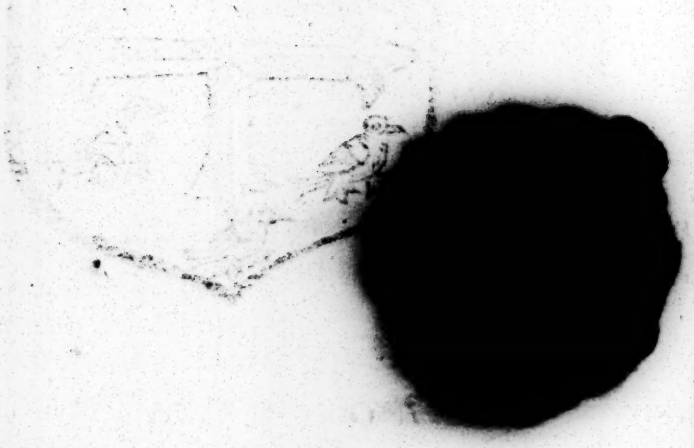

GRammer teacheth the right way of *Speech*. There be four parts of Grammar.

1. Letters, 2. Syllables, 3. Words, 4 Sentences.

Letters make a Syllable, Syllables a Word, Words a Sentence.

LETTERS.

There be twenty four Engliſh Letters.

A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. W. X. Y. Z.

a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. ſ t. u. w. x. y. z. *k. w y.* are not Latine Letters.

Great letters are uſed in the beginning of proper names, emphatical words, ſentences, and verſes.

Letters are either Vowels, or Conſonants.

There are five *Vowels*, a, e, i, o, u, ; y alſo an improper vowel.

Vowels joyned together make a Diphthong.

The Latine diphthongs are chiefly ſix, *æ, œ, ai, au, ei, eu*. The Engliſh abound, as in *friend, people*, &c.

There are nineteen *conſonants*: of which chiefly *l, r*, are liquids; *h* is a note of aſpiration; *q* takes *u* to it, to help it's ſound.

I, v, with a vowel in the beginning of a ſyllable, become conſonants; as *jeſt, vine*.

c before *e, i, æ, œ*, is pronounced like *s*.

g before *e, i*, like *gh*.

ti before a vowel like *ſi*; unleſs *s* go before the *t*.

Beſides the letters, there are other figures. (') notes the want of a letter, as 'tis: (-) joyns the parts of a word, as *him-ſelf*.

Theſe are called ſtops (,) a *comma*: (.) a *period* or point: (:) a *colon* or two points: (;) a *ſemicolon*: (?) a note of *interrogation*: (!) a note of *admiration*: () a *parentheſis*: [] a *paratheſis*: (ˋ) notes an adverb: (ˉ) notes a long vowel: (¨) over *i* and *u*, ſeparates that vowel.

SYLLABLES.

Syllables are the diſtinct parts of a word.

The letters of a ſyllable muſt not be disjoyned in the end of a line; as none of theſe, *ſtock* ſtirps.

A conſonant between two vowels, beginneth the Syllable. Two like conſonants being together, the latter begins the ſyllable. The ſame conſonants, which begin the firſt, begin alſo the middle ſyllable. The letter, that *alone* begins the ſyllable, begins it alſo with another conſonant added to it.

Syllables or vowels are *long* or *ſhort* in the pronouncing. When the laſt ſyllable but one is long, that muſt be pronounc't loudeſt; otherwiſe the ſyllable afore it.

A dipthong or a vowel before two conſonants, is long: otherwiſe a vowel is known to be long by uſe.

One long is equal to two ſhort: two long ſyllables, or one long and two ſhort, make a *foot*, the meaſure of a *verſe*; the firſt is called a *ſpondee*, the laſt a *dactyl*.

A verſe conſiſts of feet, otherwiſe called *numbers*;

In Latine, ſix feet make a long verſe: whereof the fift muſt be a *Dactyl*, the ſixt a *ſpondee*: the four firſt indifferently either.

Five feet make a ſhort verſe, thus: two feet, *dactyls* or *ſpondees*, and a long ſyllable: then two *dactyls* and a ſyllable.

In *Engliſh* five feet, more uſually make a verſe.

Inſtead of two long ſyllables, you may uſe one ſhort and one long, and inſtead of one long and two ſhort, you may uſe two ſhort and one long, or three ſhort.

An *Engliſh* verſe conſiſts of numbers and rythms, the *Latine* only of numbers. Words

WORDS.

THere are eight kinds of *words*: commonly called eight *parts of ſpeech*; *Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Conjunction, Prepoſition, Interjection.*

Any of theſe may be { 1. *primitive* or *derivative*. 2. *ſimple* or *compound*.

The four firſt vary their endings; the four laſt do not.

The *Engliſh* words are rather varied by ſigns going before them.

A NOUN

Is the name of a thing. A noun is either *Subſtantive* or *Adjective.*

A noun *ſubſtantive* can ſignifie *alone,* and may have the ſign *r* or *the* before it; as *a boy* puer; the *adjective* cannot, as *good* bonus.

A noun is either *proper*; as *Edward* Edvardus: or *common*; as *a man* homo.

The varying of a noun is called *declenſion.*

To a noun belong *Number, Caſe,* and *Gender.*

There be two numbers; *ſingular* and *plural.*

The ſingular notes one; as *a ſtone* lapis: the plural more than one; as *ſtones* lapides.

Where obſerve, the *Engliſh* plural adds *s* to the ſingular, ſometimes *n*, as *oxen*; ſometimes it changeth the vowel, as *man, men. foot, feet,* &c.

A noun hath ſix caſes in *Engliſh* thus to be known; 1. The Nominative, *a* or *the*; 2. the Genitive, *of* or *'s*; 3. the Dative, *to, for*; 4. the Acculative, like the Nominative, only differing in place; 5. the Vocative *ô*; 6. the Ablative, *with, by, &c.*

Nouns may have four *genders*; 1. Maſculine, 2. Fœminine, 3. Neuter, i. e. *neither maſculine*

nor fœminine. 4. Common, i. e. *either maſculine or fœminine.*

The *Genders* are partly to be known by their *ſignification*; but more fully by their ending or *termination.*

A Noun any wiſe ſignifying *a male*, is of the maſculine gender: a noun any wiſe ſignifying *a female*, is of the fœminine gender: a noun noting *both ſexes*, is of the common gender.

Alſo proper names of *rivers*, *winds*, *moneths*, are maſculine; proper names of *countries*, *iſlands*, *cities*; and all names of *trees* are fœminine.

Other nouns may be of the neuter gender; but the genders of all other *Latine* nouns are to be known by the ending of the Nominative caſe, and the Declenſion.

A *Declenſion* is the ordering of a noun with gender, caſe, and number.

Declenſions of Latine Subſtantives

Are five, diſtinguiſhed chiefly by the genitive caſe.

The firſt declenſion makes the genitive in *æ*: the ſecond in *i*: the third in *is*: the fourth in *ûs*: the fifth in *ei.*

The firſt Declenſion contains nouns ending in *a*, of the fœminine gender, which are thus varied;

S.N. *a* G *æ.* D. *æ.* A. *am.* V. *a.* A. *â.*

Muſa. P.N *æ.* G. *arum.* D. *is.* A. *as.* V. *æ.* A. *is.*

The ſecond Declenſion contains nouns ending in *us*, *er*, *ir*, of the maſculine gender: *um*, of the neuter.

	us, *er*, *ir*.				*e*, *er*, *ir*.
Dominus Magiſter Vir, Regnum, S.N.		G. *i.*	D. *o.*	A. *um.* V.	A. *o.*
	uin.				*um.*
	i.			*os.*	*i.*
P.N.	G. *orum.*	D. *is.*	A.	V.	A. *is.*
	a.		*a.*	*a.*	

The

The third declenſion contains nouns of moſt* endings, and all genders. Ten Latine, *c, e, l, n, o, r, ſ, t, u, x,* two Greek, *a, i,* Lapis Corpus

S.N.	G.*is.*	D.*i.*	A.*em.*	V.	A.*e.*	
	es,		*es,*	*es,*		
P.N.	G.*um.*	D.*ibus.*	A.	V.	A.*ibus*	
	a.		*a.*	*a.*		

To the third properly are referred the two other called the fourth and fifth declenſions, which ſeem to differ from the third, only by contraction. For in the fourth the vowel after *u*, ſeems to be contracted into *û*; in the fifth *ee* are contracted into *e* long.

The fourth declenſion contains nouns ending in *us*, of the maſculine gender.

							Caſus.
S.N.*us.*	G.*us.*	D.*ui.*	A.*um.*	V.*us.*	A.*u.*		
P.N.*us.*	G.*uum*	D.*ibus*	A.*us.*	V.*us.*	A.*ibus.*		

The fifth declenſion contains nouns ending in *es*, of the fœminine gender.

							Res.
S.N.*es.*	G.*ei.*	D.*ei.*	A.*em.*	V.*es.*	A.*e.*		
P.N.*es.*	G.*erum*	D.*ebus.*	A.*es.*	V.*es.*	A.*ebus.*		

Through all the Declenſions obſerve; the *nominative* and the *vocative*, alſo the *dative* and *ablative plural* are alike: Except the Vocative in *e*, of nouns ending in *us*, of the ſecond declenſion.

The nominative, accuſative, and vocative of neuters, are the ſame in each number, and in the plural end in *a*.

GREEK Nouns of the firſt declenſion end in *as, es, e*; the ſecond in *eus, os, on*; the third in *a, as, an, ir, i, is, in, on, us, o*: Theſe make the acc. ſingular uſually by *n*, and in the third declenſion by *a*, and plu. *as*. They make the vocative without *s*; and the genitive of the third ſometimes by *os*.

Nouns in *e* of the firſt, *os* of the ſecond, and *o* of the third, keep their vowel in all caſes. But *e* makes *es*; and *o* commonly *ns* in the genitive, Nouns in *es* makes the vocative and ablative in *e* or *a*.

Nouns in *eus* of the ſecond, make ſometimes the genitive in *eos*, and the accuſative in *ea*; like the third declenſion.

ADJECTIVES.

Have three declenſions.

The firſt declenſion is of adjectives in *us*, *er*, *ur*, with three endings; the firſt maſculine, the ſecond fœminine, the third neuter.

	us, *er*, *ur*.	*i*,	*o*,	*um*,	*e*, *er*, *ur*,	*o*,
Bonus, Pulcher, Satur. S.N.	*a*,	G.*æ*,	D.*æ*,	A.*am*,	V.*a*,	A.*â*,
	um.	*i*	*o*.	*um*.	*um*.	*o*.
	i,	*orum*,		*os*,	*i*,	
P.N.	*æ*,	G.*arum*,	D.*is*.	A *as*,	V.*æ*,	A.*is*.
	a.	*orum*.		*a*.	*a*.	

The ſecond declenſion is of adjectives in *is*, with two endings; the firſt, maſculine and fœminine; the laſt, neuter.

	is.			*em*.	*is*.	
Triſtis. S.N.	G.*is*.	D.*i*.	A.		V.	A.*i*.
	e.			*e*.	*e*.	
	es.			*es*.	*es*,	
P.N.	G.*ium*.	D.*ibus*.	A.		V.	A.*ibus*.
	ia.			*ia*.	*ia*.	

Some few make the maſculine in er *or* is; *as* acer, *or* acris.

The third declenſion is of adjectives in *x*, or *s impure** having one ending, of three genders.

				em,		
S.N.	*x*, *s*.	G.*is*.	D.*i*.	A.	V.*x*, *s*.	A.*e*, *i*.
				x, *s*.		
	es,			*es*,	*es*,	
P.N.	G.*ium*.	D.*ibus*.	A.		V.	A.*ibus*.
	ia,			*ia*.	*ia*.	

* *Felix Prudens. Few others, as* par, vetus, uber, diver, *&c.*

There

There belong alſo to Adjectives Degrees. of *Compariſon.*

Adjectives are compared [by the foregoing ſigns, *more*, magis; *moſt*, maximè: as *hard*, durus; *more hard*, magis durus; *moſt hard*, maximè durus. Or elſe] by theſe endings, *er*, *eſt*, in Engliſh; *ior*, *iſſimus*, in Latine; as *hard* durus: *harder* durior: *hardeſt* duriſſimus. Theſe are made of the firſt caſe of the word ending in *i*.

---*er* makes---*errimus*, *as* pulcher, pulcherrimus.
--*ilis*--*illimus* in theſe, *facilis*, *humilis*, *ſimilis*.

Here note the word in the firſt place, is called *poſitive*; in the ſecond *comparative*; in the third *ſuperlative*.

The comparative in *or* is thus declined.

Durior.

	or,	*orem*,	*or*,		
S.N.	G *oris*.	D. *ori*.	A.	V.	A. *ore*, *ori*.
	us.	*us*.	*us*.		
	ores,	*ores*,	*ores*,		
P.N.	G *orum*.	D. *oribus*.	A.	V.	A *oribus*.
	ora.	*ora*.	*ora*.		

Adjectives having a vowel before *us*, uſe only the ſigns: as *pious* pius; *more pious* magis pius; *moſt pious* maxime pius.

Nouns ſubſtantives, or adjectives, that differ from the rule of declenſion, are called *irregular* or *heteroclites*, of which hereafter. Alſo,

Some adjectives are compared *irregularly*; as *good* bonus: *better* melior: *beſt* optimus. *Bad* malus: *worſe* pejor: *worſt* peſſimus. *Little* parvus: *leſs* minor: *leaſt* minimus. *Great* magnus: *greater* major: *greateſt* maximus.

Adjectives ſignifying number, are peculiarly declined. *One* unus, *two* duo, *both* ambo, *three* tres.

S.N.

S.N.*Vnus, a, um.* G.*ius.* D.*i*, &c. the other Cases like *Bonus*

Thus also are declined *totus, solus, ullus, nullus, alter, uter, neuter,* and *alius* which makes the neuter *aliud*; the six last want the vocative.

	duo, ambo,	*orum,*	*obus,*	*os,*	*o,*	*obus,*
P.N.	*æ,*	G.*arum,*	D.*abus,*	A.*as,*	V.*æ,*	A.*abus,*
	o,	*orum,*	*obus,*	*o,*	*o,*	*obus,*
	tres,		*tres,*	*tres,*		
P.N.	G.*trium,*	D.*tribus,*	A.	V.	A.	*tribus.*
	tria,		*tria,*	*tria,*		

All other numerals, from *four* quatuor, to an *hundred* centum, are used alike in all cases.

Numerals are expresst by these great letters, I, 1. V, 5. X, 10. L, 50. C, 100. D, 500. M, 1000. the lesser numeral coming before the greater, abates it *self*; as IV, 4. XL. 40.

PRONOUNS.

A pronoun is a noun implying a person; and not admitting the sign *a* or *the* before it.

There are 18 pronouns; *ego, tu, sui, ipse, ille, iste, is, hic, qui, quis, meus tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, cujas.* Four only of these have the vocative case; *tu, meus, noster, nostras.*

There be three *Persons*; the first, *I* ego; the second, *thou* tu; the third, *he* ille.

These three, *ego, tu, sui,* are substantives; otherwise called *primitives,* of one declension.

S.N.*ego.* G.*mei.* D.*mihi.* A.*me.* V. caret. A.*me.*
P.N.*nos.* G.*nostrûm,* D.*nobis.* A.*nos.* V. caret. A.*nobis.*
nostri.
S.N.*tu.* G *tui.* D *tibi.* A.*te.* V.*tu.* A.*te.*
P.N.*vos.* G.*vestrûm,* D.*vobis.* A.*vos.* V.*vos.* A.*vobis.*
vestri.
S. & Pl. N. caret. G.*sui.* D.*sibi.* A.*se.* V. caret. A.*se.*

The rest are adjectives, whereof these, *meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester,* are called *possessives.*

Pro-

Pronoun adjectives are declined two wayes.

The first Declension,

Of Pronoun adjectives with 3 endings, contains

1 Those in *us* and *er*; like *bonus*, *pulcher*; but *meus* makes the vocative *mi.*

2 These, *ipse*, *ille*, *iste*, *is*, *hic*, *qui*, *quis*; like *unus* for the most part: and of these, *qui* chiefly is called a *relative*, *quis* usually an *interrogative.*

Ipse, *ille*, *iste*, thus;

S.N. *e*, *a*, *um*. G. *ius*. D. *i*, *&c.* but *ille*, *iste*, makes the neuter, *ud.*

is			*eum*		*eo*
S.N. *ea*	G *ejus*	D. *ei*	A. *eam*	V. caret.	A. *eâ*
id			*id*		*eo.*
ii	*eorum*		*eos*		
P.N. *eæ*	G. *earum*	D. *iis*, *eis*	A. *eas*	V. caret	A. *iis*, *eis.*
ea	*eorum*		*ea*		
hic			*hunc*		*hoc*
S.N. *hæc*	G. *hujus*	D. *huic*	A. *hanc*	V. caret	A. *hâc*
hoc			*hoc*		*hoc.*
hi	*horum*		*hos*		
P.N. *hæ*	G. *harum*	D. *his*	A. *has*	V. caret	A. *his.*
hæc	*horum*		*hæc*		
qui, *quis*			*quem*		*quo*
S.N. *quæ*	G. *cujus*	D. *cui*	A. *quam*	V. caret	A. *quâ*
quod, *quid*			*quod*, *quid*		*quo*, *qui.*
qui	*quorum*		*quos*		
P.N. *quæ*	G. *quarum*	D. *quibus*, &	A. *quas*	V. caret	A. *qui-*
quæ	*quorum*	*queis*	*quæ*		(*bus*, & *queis.*

Quid is used like a Substantive, *Aliquis*, *ecquis*, *nequis*, *siquis*, make the fœm. sing. and neut. plur. *quæ.*

Quisquis like *quis*; but the neuter *quicquid*, *isthic* or *istic* thus;

S.N.

S.N. *isthic-ac-oc* vel *uc.* Ac. *isthunc-anc-oc* vel *uc.* Ab. *isthoc-ac-oc.*

The Interrogative *cujus* is hardly found but with these endings, *a, am, um,* N. *Idem, eadem, idem,* &c. Acc. *eundem* &c. *Quidam* also, Ac. *quendam,* &c.

The second Declension

Contains Pronouns in *as,* of one ending, noting a nation or countrey: *nostras, vestras, cujas.*

			atem,		
S.N. *as.*	G. *atis.*	D. *ati.*	A.	V. *as.*	A. *ate, ati.*
			as.		
ates,			*ates,*	*ates,*	
P.N.	G. *atium.*	D. *atibus.*	A.	V.	A. *atibus.*
atia.			*atia.*	*atia.*	

Note these English Pronouns; *I, thou, we, ye, he, she, they, who,* are to be taken for nominatives: *his, her's, our's, their's, whose,* for genitives: *me, thee, us, you, him, her, whom,* for all other cases, according to the signs or places. *You, yours, of yours,* if they belong to one, are to be Latined *tu, tuus*: if to more; *vos, vester. Him, her, his, them, their,* when they admit *self* after them, are to be Latined by *sui*: when *own,* suus. *Hereof, thereof, whereof,* and the like, are used for, *of this, of it, of which.*

Memorial verses expressing the Declensions, Terminations, and chiefly the Genders of Nouns.

The Declensions with the Terminations.

Formis quinque suos inflectunt nomina casus.
Fœmineum a Primæ. *Mas est* us, er, ir *que* Secundæ;
Um *neutrum ejusdem. Genera omnia* Tertia *& omnes*
Pene capit fines Mas Quartæ, us *Fœmina* Quintæ, *es.*
Æ dat prima; secunda dat i; *sibi tertia vult* is;
Quarta dat us; *dat* ei *genitivo flexio quinta.*

The Greek Terminations.

As, es, e, *prima est*: eus, os, on *forma secunda est*:
As, a *vel* an, er, is, i *vel* in, on, *tertia, &* us, o.

The Genders of Nouns.

Quâ mas exprimitur vel fœmina, vox genus id fert.
Vox utrumque notans sexum communis habetur.

Si

Si fluvii, menſis, venti *vox propria, mas eſt.*
Inſula *fœminea eſt*, urbs & regio; omnis & arbor.

The genders of nouns in all but the third declenſion are afore expreſſed. The genders of the third are known by theſe endings.

Maſcula ſunt er, or, os, o: *venter, mos, honor, ordo.*
Fœminea, impurum s, x, aus, as, *ferè* & es, is;
Et verbale in io, & *polyſyllabon in* go, *vel in* do:
Mens, pax, laus, pietas, ſeges, iris, lectio, arundo,
U *vel* e, t, l, c, ur, en, us, *vel* ar, *omnia Neutra.*
Cornu, rete, caput, mel, lac, jecur, omen, onus, far.
Græco-latina genus ſuæ originis omnia ſervant.

Exceptions to the foregoing rules of the genders.

1. Maſculines.

Urbs vel in o, *vel in* i *mas eſt: Agragas quoque Pontus.*
Arbor *ſpinus* & *hujus quæ vox forma, oleaſter.*
Maſcula ſol, ren, ſplenque lien, pecten que: ſalar, lar:
Et *furfur, turtur, vultur: pes, poples,* & *ames,*
Pres, paries, ſtipes, palmes, cum termite, ceſpes,
Et limes, trames, gurges, fomeſque, tudeſque,
Et verres, & *meridies* vox unica quintæ:
Mugilis & *mugil, natalis, aqualis,* & *unguis,*
Callis, caulis, follis, collis, menſis, & *enſis,*
Sic fuſtis, funis panis, ſic crinis, & *ignis,*
Caſſis, faſcis, torris, ſentis, piſcis, & *amnis,*
Et vermis, vectis, poſtis, lapis, orbis, & *axis.*
As *cum* compoſito *vel* parte; *ut centuſſis, bes.*
Vas vadis, & *mas,* & *ſanguis, vomis, cucumis, glis:*
Mus, lepus: & *mons, pons, fons: denſque, bidenſque, tridenſque,*
Occi-que-dens, oriens, & *torrens, adde rudenſque:*
Caudex, codex, pollex, podex, grexque, pulexque,
Atque culex & *apex, vertex, murexque, latexque,*
Ramex, atque rumex, cimexque, ſorexque: calixque,
Et fornix: volvox: tradux: quot & uncia *in* unx *dat.*

2. Fœminines.

Fœmineum eſt nomen fluvii vel in e *vel a prima.* *Adria* maſc.

Alvus

Alvus, humus, vannus, colus & domus; atque acus, idus,
Porticus, & tribus, atque manus, ficusque; pecusque
Dans pecudis; tellusque, palus, incusque, salusque:
Cos, dos: talio, per-que-duellio, grando, caro; arbor:
Quodque senex, juvenis, vir, servus *nomen in* us *dans.*

3. Neuters.

Urbs in e, l, *vel in* ur; *siler,* (arbor *robur*) *acerque,*
Suber: & uber tuber, verber, junge cadaver,
Gingiber, *&* laser, *cicer, & piper, atque papaver,*
Ver, iter, & spinther: *cor, æquor, marmor; & as, os,*
Vas vasis neutrum est; sic quod variabile non est:

4. Common.

Hæc sunt communis generis *(sic nota Poetis;)*
Pampinus & *grossus, queis carbasus adde, rubusque:*
Et penus, & *specus; & torquis, cum reste, canalis,*
Corbis, clunis, finis, pulvis, item cinis, stirps,
Scrobs, & *adeps; linter; margo; cortex que silexque,*
Pumex, obex, imbrex, varix; calxque pedis pars.
Adde dies; *quæ vox numero mas sola secundo est.*
Halec fœmina; *sal, vulgus, virus, pelagus,* mas;
Quinque etiam numero sunt hæc neutralia primo.
His & plura, utrumque notant quæ nomina sexum,
(Quis genus, ut proprii sexus sit mentio, certum est:)
Sunt ut homo, bos, dama, canis, limax, & anas, grus;
Nemo, parens, infans, adolescens; ales, & hæres.
Interpres, comes, antistes cum præside, vates;
Miles: & *affinis, patruelis, civis,* & *hostis,*
Testis, custos, atque sacerdos; præsul, & exul:
Autor: fur, augur: judex, vindex, simul index:
Dux, conjux, verna. Et per a quæ sunt edita verbis;
Ut sunt agricola, advena: Sic in fine quibus ceps,
Fex, cen, spex, *ut princeps, forfex, cornicen, auspex.*

Irregu-

IRREGULAR NOUNS.

Are of three ſorts: 1 *Redundant.* 2 *Deficient.* 3 *Variant.*

I. REDUNDANT, which in the ſame caſe have divers endings.

1 Redundant in the Nominative; as, *baculus, baculum.*

2 Redundant in other caſes; as, *jecur*, G. *-oris, --inoris.*

Many neuters, commonly names of Feaſts, make the genitive in *ium* and *iorum*; as *ancilia, -lium, -liorum*; *Saturnalia, -lium, -liorum.* Neuters likewiſe in *ma*, make the dat. and abl. plural in *matis* or *matibus*; as *poema, -matis, -matibus*; ſo *quinquatria, -tribis, & -tribus.*

Laurus, pinus, cornus, being of the ſecond declenſion, have alſo the endings of the fourth in *us* and *u*; ſo *colus, vulgus* in the ſingular, amongſt the Poets.
S.N. *domus*, G. *mi* & *mûs*, D. *mui*, A. *mum*, V. *mus*, A. *mo.*
P.N *mus*, G. *morum* & *muum*, D. *mibus*, A. *mos* & *mus.*
V. *mus*, A. *mibus.*

II. DEFICIENT, which want 1 *Number.* 2 *Caſe.*

Nouns deficient in number.

1. Thoſe that want the *Plural*: as all *proper names*: Moſt names of *corn, ſpices, liquors, metals, arts, vices, virtues, diſeaſes*, and *ages.*

2. Thoſe that want the *Singular*; 1 moſt names of *feaſts*, as *Bacchanalia*; 2 others of *Cities*, as *Baiæ, Gabii.*

Nouns

Nouns in *u* vary not in the ſingular, and are uſed in the N. A V. and Ab. caſes: but in the plural, they are regular.

Nouns of the fifth declenſion have only three caſes plural, alike, the Nom. Acc. & Voc. except *acies, dies, facies, res, ſpecies.*

A Catalogue of Nouns wanting the Plural *or* Singular: *or having ſuch caſes only in them, as are here ſet down.*

I. Singulars.

Ævum *is.*
Aër.
Bilis-*es.*
Callum.
Electrum-*a.*
Cœnum.
Fama-*as.*
Fames.
Far-*ris.*
Fel.
Fimus.
Forum-*a.*
Fuga-*as.*
Gelu.
Gloria-*as*
Gluten.
Hilum.
Hordeum-*a.*
Humus.
Indoles.
Jubar.
Juſtitium.
Lac.
Lethum.
Limus.
Lues.
Lutum-*a.*
Mel-*lis.*
Metus-*us.*
Muſcus.
Muſtum-*a.*
Nihilum.
Nitrum.
Paupertas.
Pax.
Pelagus.
Penum.
Pituita.
Pix-*cis.*
Plebs.
Pontus.
Proles.
Proſapia-*as.*
Pubes.
Pus.
Quies.
Rus-*ris.*
Salum.
Salus.
Sanies.
Senium.
Siſer.
Sitis.
Soboles-*es.*
Solum-*a.*
Tabes.
Talio.
Tellus.
Thus-*ris.*
Tuſſis.
Valetudo.
Ver.
Vigor.
Vinum-*a.*
Virus.
Vilcum.
Vitrum.
Vulgus.

Plurals.

Acta.
Adverſaria.
Ambages-*is.*
Antes.
Antiæ.
Apinæ.
Arma.
Artus.
Blanditiæ.
Bellaria.
Calendæ.
Cancelli.
Caſtra.
Clitellæ.
Compita.
Crepundia.
Cunabula.
Cunæ.
Diræ.
Divitiæ.
Excubiæ.
Exequiæ.
Exta.
Exuviæ.
Faceriæ.
Faſti.
Fauces-*ium.*
Feriæ.
Gerræ.
Idus.
Ilia.
Induciæ.
Inſidiæ.
Inferiæ.
Jugera *vis-rum.*
Lactes.
Lemures.
Liberi.
Luſtra.
Manes.
Manubiæ.
Magalia.
Mapalia.
Minæ.
Mœnia.
Munia.
Nonæ.
Nugæ.
Nuptiæ.
Oblivia.
Penates.
Phaleræ.
Plagæ.
Plures-*ium ris.*
Præcordia.
Primitiæ.
Quiſquiliæ.
Reliquiæ.
Roſtra.
Scopæ.
Scruta.
Tenebræ.
Teſqua.
Thermæ.
Tricæ.
Valvæ. (-*rum.*
Verbera-*rum*
Vergiliæ.
Vindiciæ.
Viſcera-*rum.*

Nouns

2. *Nouns deficient in Caſe.*

1. *Aptots*, or *Indeclinables*: having the ſame end in all caſes; as *gummi, nequam, pondo.* Alſo theſe Plurals, *quatuor, quinque*, and ſo to *centum*: *tot, quot*, &c.

2. *Monoptots*, having only one caſe; *expes, nauci, incitas, inficias, ingratiis, ſponte, juſſu, injuſſu, natu, permiſſu*, &c.

3. *Diptots*, having only two caſes; as *Fors, forte; impetis, -te; tabi, tabo; repetundarum, dis; ſuppetiæ, -as.*

4. *Triptots*, having three caſes: 1. of one ending, in the Nom. Ac and Voc. as *cete, fas, nefas, inſtar, nil, nihil, neceſſe, -um, volupe, grates.* 2. of two endings, as N. and Ac. *tantundem* G. *tantidem.*

5. *Tetraptots*, Nouns having only four caſes:

N. *Nemo.* D. *nemini.* Ac. *neminem.* Ab *nemine.*
N. *Veſper.* D. *ri.* Ac. *rum* Ab. *re.*

Indefinites, Interrogatives and *Diſtributives* want the Voc. in both numbers. *Dapis, ditionis, frugis, opis, precis, proceris, ſordis, vicis* want the Nominat. and Voc. ſing. *Vis.* the Dat. ſing.

III. VARIANT. Nouns which do vary.

1. *Gender*: having one gender in the ſingular, and another in the plural: as *cælum*, plur. *cæli: delicium-æ: epulum, æ: nundinum-æ: balneum-æ*; the Poets have *balnea. Carbaſus, jocus, locus, ſibilus*; alſo *capiſtrum, filum, frænum, raſtrum*, Pl. *-i* & *-a.*

2. *Flection*: as *vas, vaſis.* Plu. *vaſa, vaſorum**, *vaſis. iter, itineris. vis*, Pl. *vires*, &c. **voſum.* Plant.

3. *Gender* and *Flection*: as *Supellex, ſupellectilis*, Pl. *ſupellectilia.*

Nouns differing in the end of their caſes from the common type.

1. In the *Firſt Declenſion*, *Anima, dea, equa, filia, liberta, mula nata* with ſuch others, make the D and Abl. plural in *is* or *abus*.

2. In the *Second Declenſion*. Proper names in *ius*, make the Voc. i *i*; as *Tullius*, ô *Tulli*, ſo *filius*, ô *fili*. *Deus* makes the Voc. like th Nominative.

3. In the *Third Declenſion*, Names of Rivers, ending in *is*, make th Acc. in *im*, and the Abl. in *i*, as *Thameſis im i*. Likewiſe *amuſis*, *rau cis*, *ſitis*, *tuſſis*, *vis*. Some others are found, in theſe terminations *im* an *i*, chiefly among the Poets; *canalis*, *clavis*, *cutis*, *febris*, *navis*, *pelvi puppis*, *ſecuris*, *ſtrigilis*, *torquis*, *turris*: and Subſtantives made of Adje ctives, *aqualis*, *bipennis*, &c.

Neuters in *e*, *al*, *ar*, make the Abl. in *i*; except *far*, *hepar*, *jubar*, *nectar* Nouns called *Gentiles*, in *as-atis*, make the Abl. in *e* or *i*: as *Ravennas ate*, *ati*: ſo *affinis*, *amnis*, *anguis*, *avis*, *civis*, *ignis*, *vectis* *unguis*, *imber ſupellex*. The Poets ſometimes put *e* for *i*: as *mare* for *mari*: and *i* for as *occipiti* for *occipite*, &c.

Theſe Adjectives, *dives*, *hoſpes*, *ſoſpes*, *pauper*, make the Abl. only in *e*: *memor* only in *i*.

Neuters making the Abl. ſing. in *i*, make the plural in *ia*: as *re retia*.

Likewiſe the Abl. ſing. in *i*, (†) makes the Gen. plur. in *ium*, as *retiu* Alſo Nouns ending in (*) *es*, *is*, not increaſing; as *nubes-bium piſcis um*: or in two (") conſonants; as *ars artium*, *merx mercium*. Theſe al make *ium*, *mas*, *vas-adis*: *dis*, *glis*, *lis*, *vis*: *cos*, *dos*, *os*, *oſſis*: *mus*, *p caro*: *lar*: *linter*, *venter*, *uter*: *cor*: *ſal*: *nex*, *nix*, *nox*, *crux*, *fauces*: *mane penates*, &c.

Except theſe, making the Gen. plur. in *um*. (†) *celer*, *memor*, *pube ſtrigilis*, *ſupplex*, *uber*, *vetus*. (*) *vates*, *canis*, *juvenis*, *panis*. (") *adep celebs*, *conſors*, *hyems*: and compounds in *ceps*, *-fex*, *ops*, *pos*, *corpor*, *gene* as *princeps*, *principum*. Many others ſometimes leave out *i*; as *apûm prudentûm* &c. *Bos* makes G. *boum*, D. *bobus*.

4. In the *Fourth Declenſion*, *Arcus*, *artus*, *lacus*, *partus*, *ſpecus*, *tribu* make the Dat. and Abl. plur. in *ubus*, *ficus*, *porticus*, *quercus*, *queſtus* *ubus* and *ibus*. To which may be added *genu*, *veru*, &c.

A VERB

Is a word, that joyneth the ſignification of the reſt together.

A verb is either *Perſonal*, varied by three perſons: or *Impersonal*, varied by the third perſon ſingular only.

There be three kinds of verbs perſonals.

1. *Active*, known by the ſign *do:* the Latine ends in *o*; as *I do love* amo.

2. *Paſſive*, known by the ſign *am*: the Latine ends in *or*; as *I am loved* amor.

3. *Common*, partly active, partly paſſive; for it either ends in *o*, and ſignifieth paſſively, and is called a *neuter*; as *I am ſick* ægroto: or it ends in *or*, and ſignifieth actively, and is called a *deponent*; as *I follow* ſequor; of which laſt, a few are found in ſome tenſes, to ſignify paſſively. The Neuter cannot take *r* to it; nor the Deponent caſt *r* away.

The verb *am* ſum, is called a *verb ſubſtantive* and hath a peculiar form, with it's compounds; as *I may* poſſum.

The Engliſh expreſs oftimes the Neuter by a Paſſive, as *he was come, i. e. he came*: and uſe their active as a paſſive, as *I burn* uro, uror

MOODS.

A Verb hath 4. *Moods*, which expreſs the *manner*: Indicative, Imperative, Potential, Infinitive.

1. The *Indicative* declares the thing. 2. The *Imperative* bids or commands. 3. The *Potential* ſhews it poſſible: and when a *ſign of wiſhing* goes before it, it is

called an *Optative*, after the particles *if*, *when*, *that*, and the like, it is called a *Subjunctive*. 4. The *Infinitive* notes no certain number or person.

The *English Imperative* puts the person after it self or else after it signs *do*, *let*. The *Infinitive* commonly hath the sign *to* before it.

There are also peculiar to the Latine, 3. *Gerunds* ending in *di*, *do*, *dum*: and 2. *Supines*, one active in *um*, the other passive in *u*: all these are used for the *Infinitive*.

Tenses.

A Verb hath 5. *Tenses*, which expres the time *Present*. *Imperfect*. *Præterperf*. *Præterpluperfect*. *Future*.

The first notes the *time present*; the three next, *the* time somewa *past*: the last, *to come*.

A Rule to know the Tenses in English.

The *Præters* are made by *d* in the end, sometimes by *t*, *u*; or b change of vowels. All the Tenses borrow signs of the Verbs, *do*, *have*, *may*, *shall*, *will*.

The *Present* useth the sign *do*: the *Imperfect* the sign *did*: the *Præterperfect have*: the *Præterpluperfect had*: the *Future shall* or *will*.

a Often expres by *possum* b including *possibility*.

In the *Potential mood*; the *Present* useth the sign *may* or *can* a: th two first Præters, *might*, *could*, *would*, *should*: The P.pluperfect keep the sign *had* b; the Future, *shall* or *will have*.

All make the sign of the verb in the 2d. person sing to end in *st*: th *Present* makes the 3d. person. sing. end in *th*, or *s* but the *Perfect* make it's sign so.

The passive tenses borrow their signs from the verb, *am*.

A Conjugation.

Is the ordering of a Verb with it's *tenses*, *moods*, *numbers*, and *persons*.

There are 4 Conjugations of Latine Verbs.

(The *English Conjugations* seem to be two: the *first* changeth not the Primitive vowel in the *Præter*, as *I love*, *I loved*: the *second* doth; as *I teach*, *I taught*.)

The first makes the verb's second person in *as*: the second, in *es* the third, in *is* short: the fourth, in *is* long.

a from *io* is long. Except Capio, Cupio, Facio, Fodio, Fugio, Jacio, Lacio, Quatio, Rapio, Sapio, Specio, With their Compounds, also, Pario.

Con-

Conjugation of a *Verb Active.*

Amo. Doceo. Lego. Audio.
1. *o, as, avi.* 2 *eo, es, ui.* 3 *o, is, i.* 4. *io, is, ivi.*

	Indicative.	Imp.	Potent.	Infinit.	Particip.
Preſent.	*Amo*	*Ama.*	*Amem.*	*mare.*	*Amans.*
Imperf.	*Amabam.*		*Amarem.*		
1. Future.	*Amabo.*				
Præterp.	*Amavi.*		*Amaverim.*	*Amaviſſe*	
Præterpl.	*Amaveram.*		*Amaviſſem.*		
2. Future.			*Amavero.*		*Amaturus.*
Preſent.	*Doceo.*	*Doce.*	*Doceam.*	*Docere.*	*Docens.*
Imperf.	*Docebam.*		*Docerem.*		
1. Future.	*Docebo.*				
Præterp.	*Docui.*		*Docuerim.*	*Docuiſſe.*	
Præterpl.	*Docueram*		*Docuiſſem*		
2. Future.			*Docuero.*		*Doctūrus.*
Preſent.	*Lego.*	*Lege.*	*Legam.*	*Legere.*	*Legens.*
Imperf.	*Legebam.*		*Legerem.*		
1. Future.	*Legam.*				
Præterp.	*Legi*		*Legerim.*	*Legiſſe.*	
Præterpl.	*Legeram.*		*Legiſſem.*		
2. Future.			*Legero.*		*Lectūrus.*
Preſent	*Audio.*	*Audi.*	*Audiam.*	*Audire.*	*Audiens.*
Imperf.	*Audiebam.*		*Audirem.*		
1. Future.	*Audiam.*				
Præterp.	*Audivi.*		*Audiverim.*	*Audiviſſe.*	
Præterpl.	*Audiveram.*		*Audiviſſem.*		
2. Future.			*Audivero.*		*Auditūrus.*

Note, In all Conjugations the Tenſes from the Preter are formed alike.

Formation of Persons.

Indic. Pres.	*Amo.*	S. *o, as, at.*	Plur.	*amus, atis, ant.*
	Doceo.	*eo, es, et.*		*emus, etis, ent.*
	Lego.	*o, is, it.*		*imus, itis, *unt.*
	Audio.	*io, is, it.*		*imus, itis, iunt.*
Imper. Pres.	*Ama.*	S. *a, ato; ato.*	Plur.	*ate, atote; anto.*
	Doce.	*e, eto; eto.*		*ete, etote; ento.*
	Lege.	*e, ito; ito.*		*ite, itote; *unto.*
	Audi.	*i, ito; ito.*		*ite, itote; iunto.*

*io makes iunt.

*io makes iunto.

In all other Tenses observe these final letters *m, i, o,* & by them form the Persons according to this Type

m, s, t. *mus, tis, nt.*

Sing. *i, isti, it.* Plur. *imus, istis, erunt,* vel *ere.*

o, is it. *imus, itis, unt. int* in the Potent.

A, Before M, in the future is varied into *e.*

The persons of the present Potential are used for the Imperative throughout, *amet* let him love, &c.

Gerunds. 1. *andi, ando, andum.* 2, 3. *endi, endo, endum.* 4. *iendi, iendo, iendum.*

Supines. 1. *atum.* 2, 3. *tum.* 4 *itum.*

The Verb Sum.

	Indic.	Imper.	Potent.	Infin.	Particip.
Pres.	*um.*	*Es.*	*Sim.*	*Esse.*	
Imper.	*Eram.*		*Essem* vel		
1. Future.	*Ero.*		*(Forem.*		
Preterperf.	*Fui.*		*Fuerim.*	*Fuisse*	
Preterplup.	*Fueram*		*Fuissem.*		
2. Future.			*Fuero.*	*Fore.*	*Futurus.*

Formation of Persons.

Indic. Pres. S. *Sum, es, est.* Pl. *Sumus, estis. Sunt.*

Imper. Mood. S. *es, esto.* Pl. *este. Sunto.*

esto. *estote.*

The other Tenses form their persons by the foregoing Type.

Con-

Conjugation of a Verb Passive:

	Indicat.	Imper.	Potent.	Infinitive.	Participle
Present.	*Amor.*	*Amare.*	*Amer.*	*Amari.*	*Amatus.*
Imperf.	*Amabar.*		*Amarer.*		
Future.	*Amabor.*			*Amatum iri.*	*Amandus.*
Present.	*Doceor.*	*Docere.*	*Docear.*	*Doceri.*	*Doctus,*
Imperf	*Docebar.*		*Docerer.*		
Future.	*Docebor.*			*Doctum iri.*	*Docendus.*
Present.	*Lego.*	*Legere.*	*Legar.*	*Legi.*	*Lectus.*
Imperf.	*Legebar.*		*Legerer.*		
Future.	*Legar*			*Lectum iri*	*Legendus.*
Present.	*Audior.*	*Audire.*	*Audiar.*	*Audiri.*	*Auditus.*
Imperf.	*Audiebar.*		*Audirer.*		
Future.	*Audiar.*			*Auditum iri.*	*Audiendus.*

Note the Passive hath no perfect, nor Preterpluperfect. nor in the Potential a Future; but these Tenses are supplyed by the Tenses of *Sum* and the *Participle.* Thus.

Amatus Doctus Lectus Auditus.

Præterp.	*Sum* vel *fui.*	*Sim* vel *fuerim*	*esse* vel *fuisse.*
Præterpl.	*eram* vel *fueram*	*essem* vel *fuissem*	
Future.		*ero* vel *fuero*	

Formation of Persons.

Indicative Mood.

Pref.	*Amor*	S. *or, aris* vel *are, atur.*	P.	*amur, amini, antur.*
	Doceor	*eor, eris* vel *ere, etur.*		*emur, emini, entur.*
	Legor	*or. eris* vel *ere, itur.*		*imur, imini, untur.*
	Audior	*ior, iris* vel *ire, itur.*		*imur, imini, iuntur.*

Imperative Mood.

Pref.	*Amare*	S. *are* vel *ator, ator.*	Plur.	*aminor, antor.*
	Docere	*ere* vel *etor, etor.*		*eminor, entor.*
	Legere	*ere* vel *itor, itor.*		*iminor, untor.*
	Audire	*ire* vel *itor, itor.*		*iminor, iuntor*

The Imperative Mood in both voices hath no first person.

All other Tenses form their persons by this Type.

S. *r, ris* vel *re, tur.* *bor, beris* vel *bere, bitur.* P. *mur, mini, ntur.* *bimur, bimini, buntur.*

A before *r*, in the Future is varied into *e*.

Supines. 1. *atu.* 2. 3. *tu.* 4. *itu.*

A Participle

Hath case and gender, like a Noun; tense, like a Verb.

There be four Participles; two active, two passive: either of which are 1. *Present*, 2. *Future*.

The *Present* passive is also *Preter*.

The participle Active.

1. The English *present* ends in *ing*, the Latin in *ns*, 1. *ans.* 2. & 3. **ens.* 4. *iens.*

*io, iens,

2. The English *Future* hath the sign *about to*: the Latine ends in *rus*: 1. *aturus.* 2. & 3. *turus.* 4. *iturus*.

The participle Passive.

1. The English *Present* ends in *d, t, n*: the Latine in *tus*: 1. *atus.* 2. & 3. *tus.* 4. *itus.*

2. The English *Future* hath the sign, *to be*; the Latine ends in *dus.* 1. *andus.* 2. & 3. **endus.* 4. *iendus.*

*io, iendus.

The *Active present* is declined like *prudens*: the rest, like *bonus*.

A Verb Deponent

Is declined like a *Passive*: but hath also the Gerunds, Supines and Participles of an *Active*.

Sequor, sequeris vel *sequere*: *sequi*: *sequendi, sequendo, sequendum*: *secutum, secutu*: *secutus*: *secuturus*: *sequens*: *sequendus*.

Where note, the participle in *tus*, is *Englished* by the sign *having*; as secutus *having followed*.

Form-

Formation of the tenſes.

The *Preſent* is the root of all other tenſes.

The *Perfect tenſe*

Is made of the ſecond perſon of the *Preſent*, by turning 1. *as* into *avi*: 2. *es* into *ui*: 3. *is* into *i*: 4. *is* into *ivi*.

Many Verbs of the four Conjugations, make the Perfect tenſes otherwiſe.

In the firſt Conjugation, theſe four wayes, 1. in *vi*; as *lavo*, *lavi*: 2. in *ui*; as *domo-mui*: 3. *do* makes *dedi*. 4. *ſto* makes *ſteti*.

In the ſecond alſo, theſe four wayes. 1. in *di*; as *video-di*: whereof ſome repeat their firſt conſonant with the vowel; as *mordeo*, *momordi*: 2. in *ſi*; as *geo* after *l*; with ſome others: 3. in *xi*: as *luceo*, *luxi*: 4. in *vi*, as thoſe that end in *veo*; and others.

In the third, theſe ſix wayes; 1. in *ſi*; as *go* after *r*; and many others; 2. in *xi*; as *-bo*, *-go*, *-cto*; and others: 3. in *pſi*; as *-bo*, *-po*: and others: 4. in *ui*, as *-lo*, *-mo*; and others: 5. in *vi*, as *-ſco*, *-no*; and others: 6. in *ivi*, as *peto*, &c.

Here alſo divers verbs repeat their firſt letters; as, *curro*, *cucurri*: Others change their vowel; as *ago*, *egi*; *fallo*, *fefelli*; *cano*, *cecini*: or loſe a conſonant, as *vinco*, *vici*; *rumpo*, *rupi*.

Some have two Preters, as *pungo*, *punxi*, *pupugi*.

In the fourth conjug. theſe three wayes: 1. in *ſi*, as *ſentio*, *ſenſi*, and others: 2. in *xi*. as *ſancio*, *ſanxi*, &c. 3. *venio* makes *veni*.

Many

Many of these *Verbs compounded*, change their first vowel: 1. into *e*; as *damno*, *condemno*: 2. into *i*, as *tango*, *contingo*: [of this kind some keep the vowel of the simple, in the perfect, as *inficio*, *infeci*.] 3. into *u*; as *calco*, *conculco*. 4. some cast away *a*; as *claudo*, *occludo*.

The repeated Consonant of the preter tense, is omitted in the *compound*, as *intendo*, *intendi*.

The Imperfect and Future

io makes *iebam*, *iam*.

Are formed of the second person of the Present, by turning *s* of the *first* and *second* Conjug. into *bam* and *bo*; as *amas-abam-abo*: *doces ebam -ebo*. But in the *third*, *is* into *ebam am*; as *legis-ebam-am*. In the *fourth* *is* into *iebam*, *iam*; as *audis-iebam-iam*.

The Imperative

Is made of the second person of the Present Indicative, by casting away *s*; *amas*, *ama*: but in the third Conjug. *i* is made *e*; as *legis*, *lege*.

The Potential

iebam makes also *irem* *iam*.

Forms the *Present* and *Imperfect* from the like tenses of the Indicative, by turning *o* into *am*; *bam* into *rem*; as *lego*, *-am*, *legebam-rem*. But in the first Conjug. *o* makes *em*; as *amo-em*: and in the fourth *iebam irem*; as *audiebam audirem*.

The *Preterpluperfect* of the *Indicative* and the *three last tenses* of the *Potential*, are made of the Perfect of the Indicative, by turning *i* into *eram*, *erim*, *issem*, *ero*.

The Infinitive

Present is made of the second person of the Indicative present, by changing *s* into *re*; as *amas amare*: But here also in the third Conjug. *i* is made *e*; as *legis*, *legere*.

The Perfect is made of the first person of the Indicative perfect, by changing *i* into *isse*; as *amavi*, *amavisse*.

The Supine

Is made of the preter, by turning *i* into *tum*: and casting away *u*; as *amavi*, *amatum*.

Where note *g*, *q*, *x*, afore *tum*, is made *c*; as *legi lectum*: But *ui* commonly made *itum*; as *domui domitum*.

Some

Some Verbs make the end of the Supine 1. in *ſum*; as the Præters in *di*, *li*, *ri*, *ſi*; with ſome others: 2. in *xum*, as *fluxi*, *fluxum*.

The letters repeated in the beginning of the *Præter*, are here caſt away; and *a* that was changed, is reſtored; as *cecini*, *cantum*.

Some *Compound Supines* change the vowel of the Simple, as *notum*, *cognitum*, chiefly *a* into *e*, as *factum*, *infectum*.

The Participle

Preſent Active is formed from the ſecond perſon of it's tenſe, by taking *ns*; as 1. Conjug. *as*, *ans*, 2. *es*, *ens* 3 *is*, *ens* 4 *is*, *iens*. *io, is, ients*

The Future active in *rus*, and *Præter paſſive*, are formed from the ſecond Supine by taking *rus*, and *s*; as *amatu*, *amaturus*, *amatus*.

The Future in *dus* is made of the Preſent Participle, by turning *s* into *dus*; as *amans*, *amandus*.

A Verb Paſſive

Forms its Tenſes from the active, by turning *o* into *or*: *m* into *r*; as *amo amor*, *amem amer*. The *Infinitive preſent* turns the laſt *e* into *i*; as *amare ri*: and in the third Conjug. loſeth *er* before *i*; as *legere legi*.

A Verb Impersonal

Is known by this ſign *it*, as *it behoveth* oportet.

And it is uſed in the third perſ. ſing. throughout all tenſes and moods; as *it becometh* decet, decebat, decuit, *&c. it is ſaid* dicitur; dicebatur.

Verbs Neuters do form Impersonal Paſſives; as *ſtatur*, *pugnatur*.

The Impersonal may be applyed to all three perſons of both Numbers

Irregular Verbs.

I. REDUNDANT; as 1. Preſent, *ſtrideo*, *ſtrido*. 2. Perfect: *mereor*, *meritus ſum* & *merui*. 3. Future, as *ſciam*, *ſcibo*. 4. Infinitive; as *fulgêre*, *fulgere*, *emori*, *emoriri*.

The Verb *edo* borrows from *Sum* theſe redundant

dant perſons; *es, eſt, eſtis: es, eſto; eſte, eſtote; eſſem: eſſe.* *Eſtur* is alſo uſed for *editur.* The compound makes two Supines, *comeſum* and *comeſtum.*

Eo (and *Queo*) of the fourth Conjugat. make the Imperf. in *ibam*, and the future in *ibo*: and ſometimes *-iam* in the compound: *ambio*, only *ambiam.* The Gerund, and participle in oblique caſes, uſe *eii*, for *ie* as *periens, pereuntis*: except *ambio.*

II. DEFECTIVES. 1. in the perfect, as *vado.* 2. in the Supine, as *diſco.*

Cæpi, odi, memini form only the Perfect, and P pl. perfect; and, in the Potential mood, the Future. *Odi* hath another perfect, *oſus ſum*: *Memini* alſo makes the Imperat. *memento, mementote.*

Quæſo, quæſumus.

Aio, ais, ait aiunt: aiebam, as, at, amus, atis, ant: aias, aiat, aiatis, aiant: ai: aiens.

Inquam (*inquio* rarely) *is, it, imus iunt: inquiebat, bant: inquiſti: inquies, et: inque, ito.*

Auſim and *Faxo, is, it, int.*

Salve & Ave, eto: ete, etote: ere: alſo *ſalvebo, is, it.*

Apage, apagite. Cedo. Explicit. Infit. Ovat, ovans.

Præſ. *dor, for.* Imperat. *ſci, ſi,* are not uſed.

III. VARIANT or ANOMAL: thoſe that vary from the regular form, or borrow their tenſes.

Such are chiefly *Poſſum, Fio, Volo, Nolo, Malo, Fero.*

Poſſum is declined like *Sum.*

Indic. Præſ. *Poſſum, potes, poteſt: poſſumus, poteſtis, poſſunt.*

Volo, nolo, malo, differ from the form of the third Con-

Conjug. in the Preſent tenſes, and alſo in the Imperfect Potential, much alike.

Indicat. Preſent.

Volo, vis, vult; volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolo, nonvis, nonvult; nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.
Malo, mavis, mavult; malumus, mavultis, malunt.

Potential.

Preſ. *velim, nolim, malim.* Imp. *vellem, nollem, mallem.*

Theſe are varied in the perſons, as *ſim, eſſem; poſſim, poſſem,* by the final *m.*

Infinitive.

Preſent. *velle, nolle, malle;* like *poſſe, eſſe.*

Imperative.

Noli is varied like *audi:* all the reſt want it.

Fio makes Potent. Imperf. *fierem:* Infin. *fieri.*

Fero loſes the vowel next to *r,* in theſe; *fers, fert, fertis,; ferte, fertote, ferrem, ferre.*

Imperat. *fer,* alſo *dic, duc, fac,* loſe *e* in the end.

Memorial Verſes for forming the Verbs.

Quatuor ad formas verbum ſua tempora flectit;
As *aat Prima: Secunda dat es: is Tertia; Quarta.*

Formation of the Perfect tenſe.

1. Conjugation.

As-avi *format, Lavo ſed lavi, juvo juvi,*
Dat mico, ui, *frico,* ui, *crepo,* ui *ſeco,* ui, *domo*-uique,
Sic ſono, ui, *tono,* ui, *veto*-ui, *do dedi; ſto ſteti vult.*

2. Conjugation.

Es *ſibi format* ui. *Poſt l, ge vertitur in ſi,*
Ardeo, rideo, ſuad o, & urgeo ſic faciunt ſi,
Hæreo item hæſi, mulceo mulſi, torqueo torſi,
Maneo manſi, jubeo juſſi: Augeo & auxi,
Frigeo ſic frixi, ſic luceo, lugeo luxi.

Fit

Fit veo vi: *cieo ſic civi; ſic fleo flevi,*
Sic neo vult nevi, vieo formare vievi.
Prandeo, item ſedeo, video, formant deo *per* di:
Pendeo habere pependi, mordeo vultque momordi;
Spondeo habere ſpoſpondi, tondeo vultque totondi.

3. Conjugat.

Is *facit* i, *Sed* ho, go, &c to, *ſyllaba vertitur in* xi.
Adde quibus coquo, dico, duco, ſtruo, fluo, vivo:
Deme lego legi: poſt & r, go, *ſibi vult* ſi.
Hæc quoque rado, lædo, ludo, divido, trudo,
Claudo, plaudo, rodo, ex do *ſemper faciunt* ſi:
Mitto miſi; uro, gero, cedo, premo geminant s.
Bo *vel* po *fit* pſi; *bibo, lambo, ſcabo variant nil;*
Como, promo, demo, ſumo, temno itidem pſi.
O *dat* ui, *poſt* l, m; *pſallo, ſallo, emo tantum* i.
Vertitur hic etiam o *per* ui, *pinſo, ſtrepo, ſterto,*
Texo, ſic rapio rapui, meto meſſui habebit.
Sco *vel* no *fit* vi, *ſimul hæc arceſſo, laceſſo,*
Et cupio, peto, quæritu, Flexa per ivi.
Vinco, ſcindo, findo, fundo, linquo ſuum n;
Rumpo m *perdit Quinque hæc* a *per* e *ſibi formant;*
Frango fregi, ago & egi; Sic capio, facioque,
Et jacio: pono poſui, gigno genui dat.
Quæro quæſivi, ſperno ſprevi, tero trivi,
Sterno ſtravi; ſiſto activum *jure ſtiti vult.*
Multa hic verba duas gaudent geminare priores;
Ut curro, poſco, pedo pendo, quoque tendo,
Dempto s, *diſco,* n *tundo: Septem adhibent* e,
Nempe hæc cum medio i; *cædo, cado, ſic cano, tango:*
Cum medio e, *fallo, pario: pello pepuli dat.*
Multa etiam geminant Perfectum, ut parco peperci,
Antiquum & parſi; vello velli quoque vulſi,
*Dat verro verri & verſi, pluo rite plui,-*vi.
Pungo dat pupugi & punxi; ſero ſemino *ſevi,*
Senſu alio *ſerui:-*ſivi *vult* ſique *capeſſo:*
*Vult ſapio-*ivi & ui: *necto, pecto,-*exui, & exi.

A lino lini, livi, levi; à pango paciſcor
Fit pepegi; pro jungo, *pegi. pro* cano, *panxi.*

4. Conjugation.

Quarta dat is, ivi: *venio ſed vult dare veni:*
Fulcio fulſi, farcio farſi, ſartio ſarſi,
Hauri: item hauſi, ſentio ſenſi, ſepio ſepſi:
Vincio, ſancio per xi; *& amicio amicui amixi:*
Pro ſalio *ſalio formar ſalui, ſaliique.*

Formation of the Compound Perfects.

Compoſitum flecte ut ſimplex: Geminatio cunctis
Sed perit, exceptis à diſco, poſco, *creatis.*
A do nata didi, *tibi flexio tertia format:*
Vnum abſcondo abſcondi, à ſto compoſta ſtiti *dant.*
*Decurro, excurro, præcurro, flecte-*cucurri,
Et curri:-punxi *à pungo:* pupugi *que repungo.*
*A plico compoſitum cum nomine, ſub, re,-*plicavi:
*Cætera-*ui *aut* avi; *ſic increpo, diſcrepo:* Olevi
Ex oleo: hæc obolet, redolet, ſubolet ſed ui *dant.*

Compounds whoſe ſimples are not uſed: at leaſt, not in the Perfect

A lacio lexi, *elicio elicui: à leo* levi:
A ſpecio ſpexi: *à cumbo* cubui: *à pleo* plevi
A cerno crevi; *quatio* quaſſi: *conniveo* nivi:
Vado vaſi: *ſorbeo ſorbui, habet quoque* ſorpſi.
Cello cellui *habet, ſolum percello* culi *dat.*

Compounds changing the Vowel of their Simples.

Damno, lacto, ſacro, fallo, arceo, farcio tracto,
Partio, carpo, patro ſcando, ſpargo, parioque,
Et capto, jacto, gradior; ſic candeo, fatiſcor,
Vocalem primam Præſentis in e ſibi mutant.
Juro, dejero, pejero: *ſic halo quoque* anhelo:
Mando, commendo: *patior ſic* perpetior *dat:*
A paſco, compeſco, diſpeſco,-eſcui *habebunt:*
A pario natum, peperi: *ſed con, re* -peri *dant.*
Cædo, cado, ſtatuo, rapio, ſapio, cano, lædo,
Quæro, egeo, teneo, taceo, lateo, ſalioque.

Tango

Tango, Sic habeo, niſi poſt habeo; fateorque,
Vocalem primam præſentis in i *ſibi mutant.*
So ambio from eo. *A placeo ſic* diſplicio: à maneo, bene formant:*
*In præ pro ſimul e-*mineo minui: *à cano natæ*
Præteritum per ui, *ceu concino concinui, dant.*
Adjice & hæc ago, emo, ſedeo, capio, premo, pango,
Et jacio, lacio, ſpecio, frangoque, regoque,
Et, cum præpoſito, facio: Quæ ſingula primam
Vocalem thematis, *non* perfecti, *per* i *mutant.*
Sic lego, ſi non præcedat per, præ, re, ſub, & trans.
[*Hæc tria,* lexi, *intelligo, diligo, negligo, formant.*]
Excipe circumago, perago, ſatago; ſimul iſta,
Degi à dego, coegi à cogo, Superſedeoque:
Et coemo: Dipango, circumpango, repango,
Oppango: Pergo, ſurgo abjiciunt thematis re.
A calco, ſalto compoſta, per u *variant* a.
Perdunt a *nata ex cauſo, quatio, lavo, clando;*
Et plaudo, ſolum quod nata per o *tibi format.*

Formation of the Supine.

I *fit* tum, *dempto* u: *redit* a: *geminatio nulla eſt.*
g, q, x *prope* tum, *in* c *verſis, excipe texo.*
Quod dat ui, *dat* itum *verbum quodcunque Secundæ:*
Exceptis doceo, teneo; Sic facta Supina
Ex domui, ſonui, tonui, crepui, vetuique,
Et fremui, gemui, molui, ſtrepui, elicuique:e
Et poſui, genui, plicui, *fugio, bibo, pedo.*
Verba in uo *formant* utum: *luo, vel ruo itum vult:*
Sic quoque ſolvo ſolutum, ſic & volvo volutum:
Vult cavi cautum, favi ſibi gignere fautum.
Di *fit* ſum: *Geminant ſed* s *tibi quatuor iſta;*
Nempe fidi, fodi, pariter ſedique ſcidique:
Unum rite dedi formare datum ſolet, ex do.
Li, ri, ſum: *pepuli tamen, atque* culi *facit* i,-ſum
Deme tuli latum, peperi ſic excipe partum.
Si *fit* ſum: *miſi ſed miſſum,* s *geminato:*
Poſt p, ſi *format* tum: *emi emptum, fulcio fultum,*

vssi ustum, gessi gestum, torsi quoque tortum;
Farsi, sarsi, indulsi: hausi haustum, torreo tostum.
*Cellui habet celsum; Ameto, censeo, flecte-*sui sum,
*Figo, flecto, necto, pecto, plecto, fluo,-*xum.
Fingo, mingo, pingo, ringo, stringo, pinso, adimunt n.* *Hyperm.
Rarius hæ formæ, vœnivi à vœneo venum;
Misceo mistum & mixtum; mulsi à mulgeo mulctum.
Pavi etiam pastum, verti vērsum; colo cultum.
Sevi ritè satum; Sepelivi ritè Sepultum.
Dant sola hæc, sint plura licèt, perfecta Supinum.
Livi, pegi, parsi, punxi, versi, vulsi.
A sto steti, vel sisto stiti, commune statum fit.
Dat tutudi tunsum & tusum: dat alo altum alitumque,
Sic tendo tensum & tentum; pandi quoque passum
Et pansum; lavo vult lotum, lautum, atque lavatum.

Formation of the compound Supines.

Pauca à Simplicibus variant Compôsta Supinis;
A tundo tantùm tusum; A ruo nata, rutum dant.
Hæc jactum, factum, captum, raptum, a *per* e *mutant,*
Et sparsum cantum, carptum, fartum, quoque partum.
Verte statum, satum in i; didi *&* ex do *ritè* ditum *vult.*
Ex notum duo tantùm, cognitum & agnitum, habentur.
Ex saltum sultum; Ex adolevi sit quoque adultum,

Formation of the Participle.

Verba in or *admittunt ex posteriore Supino*
Par-cipium, u *verso per* us; *His sed propria forma est;*
Dat patior passus; fateor fassus: quibus orta
E capiunt; Gradior sic gressus, vultque; atiscor
Fessus, metior & mensus facit, utor & usus;
Pro texo *orditus, próque* incipio *ordior orsus.*
A reor & ratus: à fruor & fructus, fruitusque.
Dat labor lapsus, dat misereórque misertus.
Nitor nisus, nixus, nanciscor dare nactus,
Vultque paciscor pactus, vult adipiscor adeptus;
Obliviscor & oblitus; ulciscor & ultus.
Aloquor adde locutus; & a sequor adde secutus,

Junge queror queſtus, proficiſcor junge profectus.
*A tueor tuitus; ſolet obtueor dare-*tutus.
A comminiſcor commentus, ab experiorque
Expertus, fit ab expergiſcor & experrectus,
Mortuus à morior, formant ſic anxius angor.

Heteroclite Verbs.

I. REDUNDANT in the Perfect.

Præteritum activæ & paſſivæ vocis habent hæc:
Nubo, juro ſimul titubo, ſic prandeo, cœno,
Et placeo ſueſco, mereor, poto quoque potus.
Sic careo (niſi mavis nomen dicere) caſſus.
Adde libet, licet, utque piget, pudet: adjice tædet
Taduit, & pertæſum eſt: quæ vox dignior uſu.

II. DEFECTIVE 1. Wanting the Perfect.

Præteritum fugiunt, aveo, ambigo, gliſco, fatiſco,
Meio, cerno, renideo, mæreo, polleo, vergo,
*Vado, furo, ferio, tollo*ſiſto, liquet. In-*ſco
Neuter. Inceptiva; *quibus non perfectum* thema *ſupplet.*
Et Meditativum; *niſi parturio, eſurioque.*
Sic ringor, veſcor, medeor, liquor, reminiſcor:
Et paſſiva, quibus caruere activa ſupinis.

2. Wanting the Supines.

Perfecto quæ manca ſuprà, ſunt manca Supino.
Junge hæc lambo, mico, rudo, ſcabo, prodigo, parco,
Poſco, compeſco, d ſpeſco, diſco, refello,
Dego, ango, ſugo, lingo, ningo, ſatagoque,
Proſilio, abſilio, metuo, tremo, geſtio, ſterto,
Inceſſo, ſapio, fido, ingruo, congruo, clango,
Pſallo, volo, nolo, malo, calvo, cluo, ſtrido,
Reſpuo. Sic & Compoſita ex nuo; *vel* cado, *præter*
*Occido, cum recido, incido, formant quæ tria-*caſum.

Algeo, ferveo, luceo, ſtrideo, ſic timeo, con-
niveo, ſlaveo, liveo, ſic paveo, arceo (cujus
*Compoſita-*ercitum *habent, ſimul urgeo, turgeo, frigeo.*

Et quæcunque in-ui formantur Neutra Secundæ;
Exceptis oleo, doleo, placeo taceoque,
Pareo, item careo, noceo pateo, lateoque,
Et valeo, caleo; gaudent hæc namque Supinis.

III VARIANT or ANOMAL; varying the Perfect.

Passivum Neutra hæc adsciscunt; audeo ut ausus.
Gaudeo gavisus sum, sic soleo solitus sum;
Fido sum fisus, fio sum denique factus.
Adde fero, quod ab antiquo tulo *rite* tuli *dat.*

Irregular Futures in *rus.*

*Ex*orior, morior, pario, fuo, fac-*or -o-, -turus. *Infin. oriri.
Ex his arguo, & eruo, nosco & nascor, iturus.

An Adverb

Is a Word joyned to a Verb or Noun to declare their signification.

Adverbs are { 1 Of *Quality*; as *well* bene, *ill* male, *in* penes *&c.*
2. Of *Quantity*; as *little* parum, *enough* satis *&c.*

To these two Heads, all may be reduced:

To *Quality*; Adverbs of

1. *Likeness*; As ut, sicut, quemadmodum: *so* sic: *as if* quasi, ac si: *how* quàm, quomodo.

2. *Comparison*; As *well-as* tam, quàm; tum, tum; cùm, tum.

3. *Cause*; *For* propter; *wherefore* quorsum, quamobrem.

To *Quantity*; Adverbs of

1. *Time*; *Now* nunc; *then* tunc, tum; *when* cùm; *until* quoad, usque, dum, donec: *as long as* quamdiu, *&c.*

2. *Place*; *Above* supra; *about* circa, circiter: *far off* procul; *against* adversus, adversùm: *at* apud; *before* coram; *behind* pone; *beneath* infra,

beyond ultra, *next to, according to* ſecundum, *night t* juxta, prope, ſecus, *on this ſide* cis citra, *openly* palam *privily* clam, *towards* erga, verſus, *under* ſubter, *to* tenus, *whence* unde, *where* ubi, *whither* quo *within* intra, intus, *without* extra. Her belong Adverbs of *Separation*, *without* ſine abſque.

3. *Speech*, under which are contained

1. *Wiſhing*; *would that* utinam, *&c.*
2. *Forbidding*; *not*, *leaſt that* ne.
3. *Asking*; *why* cur, quare, *&c.*
4. *Shewing*; *behold*, en, ecce *&c.*

Many Adverbs are made of Nouns.

Engliſh Adverbs end in *ly*, The *Latine* end in *e*, *te* *o*, *um*, as *truly* vere, *wiſely* ſapienter, *rarely* raro, *on* ſolùm.

A Noun repeated with *by*, *for*, *from*, *&c.* may beſt be Latined by Adverb in *im*: as *man by man* viritim: *by little and little* paulatim, ſe ſim, *by and by* ſtatim: *word for word*, verbatim, *from door to door* oſti tim, *&c.*

A Conjunction

Is a part of Speech, that joyns two words or tw clauſes.

Conjunctions are
1. *Copulative*: *And* Et, que, ac, *nor*, *neith* nec, neque, *&c.*
2. *Disjunctives*: *Or*, *either* aut, vel, *&c.*

To theſe may be referred all others.

To Copulatives.
1. *Cauſals*: *That* ut, quod, *for* nam, *&c.*
2. *Conditionals*: *if* ſi, *&c.*
3. *Illatives*: *Therefore* ergo, igitur, *&c.*
4. *Adverſatives*: *Although* quamvis, etſi, *&*

To Disjunctives: *Diſcretives*, *But* ſed, autem, niſi præterquam, tamen, *&c.*

Som

Some Particles begin; as *Et, vel, nam, ſed.* Others follow; as *que, ve, enim, autem, verò, quidem.*

A Præposition

Is a word ſet before other parts of Speech, either in *Appoſition* or *Compoſition*, as *by the way* obviam: *by th' way* obviam.

1. Theſe* Monoſyllables: *After* poſt: *before* præ: *beyond* trans: *by* per: *concerning* de: *for* ob, pro, *from* à, ab, abs: *of* è, ex, *in, into* in: *to* ad, *under* ſub, *with* cum. *A, e,* are never uſed before a vowel.

*Moſt *Engliſh*, all in *Latine*.

2. Theſe Diſſyllables: *About* circum, *againſt* contra, *before* ante, *beſides* præter, *between* inter, *on* or *upon* ſuper.*

*Others here omitted, becauſe not found in compoſition are placed amongſt the *Adverbs*.

Some Præpoſitions only compound a word.

Many in *Engliſh*: as *un, fore, miſ, be.* &c.

In *Latine* theſe, *am, con,* (for *cum,*) *dis, ſe, re, ve*: amb. an *about*: as amputo: con *together*: as confero: Dis, ſe *apart*: as diſtraho, ſeparo. Re *again, againſt,* or *the oppoſite ſenſe*: as refero, reſiſto, retego: Ve *without*: as vecors.

Some in Compoſition, *change*, or *loſe*, or *take* a letter, for *Euphonie* or better ſound.

Abs before *f*, is made *aus*; as *aufero.*

In, Con } before *b, p,* change *n* into *m*; as *imbibo, compono,*

Ad, Ob, Sub, In, Con, Per, Inter, Ex } before { *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t.* — change their laſt letter into the conſonant of the word following; as { *Accurro. Opprimo. Suggero. Illudo. Corrigo. Pelluceo. Intelligo. Effero.*

Ad, Ob, Trans, Dis } Sometimes, before a conſonant } loſe a letter; as { *Aperio. Omitto. Trajicio. Divello.*

Con always before a vowel { *Coemo.*

Some before a vowel, take *d*, *r*; as *dirimo*, *prodigo*, *redeo*.

The *Engliſh* Verb hath often the Particle compounding, after it; as *to go forth* exeo, *to come together* convenio, *to ſpeak with* colloquor, &c.

An Interjection

Is a Word of *Paſſion*: *O* ô, oh, proh: *O, alas* heu, hei: *wo* væ, *&c.*

The ſame *Engliſh* word may diverſly be *Latined* for it's divers ſignifications.

About: *concerning*, de: afore a noun of time or number, *ad*, *circiter*, *circa*: Other wiſe, *circa*, *circum*.

Afore, Before: with a *Noun*, or *alone*, ante: *afore that*, *before that*, *afore*, *before*, with a *verb*, antequam.

After: with a *Noun*, poſt: *after that*, *after*, with a *verb*, poſtquam: *afterwards* poſtea: with *manner*, *faſhion*, &c. ad.

All: *whole* totus: Otherwiſe omnis: *all on* after the verb [*is*,] *idem*.

Along: before a Subſtantive, *per*, *Along with* unà cum.

As: ut. *As* repeated, or *ſo-as* (uſed in Compariſon) tam-quàm; cùm-tum, æque, perinde-ac; adeò ut: *as much as*, *as great as*, tantus-quantus: *as many as*, *ſo many as*, tot-quot, *as like as*, *ſuch as*, talis-qualis: *as for*, *as to*, *as concerning*, *as much as belongs to*, quantum ad, quod ad, quoad.

At: *neer* ad: *in* in.

Become: *beſeem* doceo: *be made* fio.

Both: the numeral *two* ambo, the copulative (relating to *and*) cum-tum, et-et, *&c.*

But: ſed, *only* tantùm: *unleſs* niſi, præterquam, after *cannot*, non, after *no thing elſe*, quàm.

BY: *neer* juxta: *from* à, ex, è: Otherwiſe *per.*

EITHER, NEITHER: relating to *two*, uterque, neuter: *Or, nor* vel; nec.

EVEN: *alſo* etiam: *equal* par: *evening* veſper.

FOR: *becauſe* (in the beginning of a ſentence) nam: *becauſe of*, or *in reference to* ob, propter: *inſtead of* pro; and (with an Accuſ.) *in*: afore a noun *of time* ad, in.

HOW: before a *Verb*, quomodo: before an Adjective, or Adverb of *quality* or *quantity*, quàm: *how* put for *that*, ut.

LET: *permit* ſino: *hinder* impedio: before *know* facio: a Noun, *mora.*

LIKE: ſimilis: *like-like* ita-ut, talis-qualis: *to like* probo.

MORE: before a Subſtantive, or Adjective of *number*, plus: Otherwiſe *magis.*

MOST: afore an Adjective, *maximè*. afore a Subſtantive, *plerique*, *plurimi.*

OUGHT: the Verb, *debeo*; after a verb, *quid*, *aliquid*: *for ought*, afore a *verb*, quantum, in quantum.

NEVER So: afore the *Poſitive*, valdè, optimè.

NEVER A: *nullus.*

NEVER THE: afore the *Comparative*, nihilo.

NO: afore a *Subſtantive*, nullus: Otherwiſe, non; *or no*, the *Dubitative*, necne, annon.

ON or UPON: *concerning* de: after *beget*, *depend* de, ex: in, with an Accuſ. Likewiſe after ſuch verbs as *beſtow*, *transfer*, &c. or afore the Noun, *ſide*, *contrary*, *part*, it is Latined by *in.*

OVER: *above* ſupra: *beyond* ultra: *through* per, trans.

SINCE: afore a *Subſtantive*, à, ex, è: after a Noun of *time*, abhinc.

SUCH. So (for SUCH) talis: afore an *Adjective*, tam.

THAT: for *this*, *the*, ille: for *which*, qui.

That, i. e. *to wit*, *because that*, quòd: And constantly after such Verbs, as *see*, *hear*, *think*, *know*, *believe*, *wonder*, *hope*, *promise*, *rejoyce*, *shew*, *say*, or their contraries. *But that*, *unless that*, *except that*, nisi quod. *Because that*, propterea quòd.

That, i. e *to that end*, *so that*, ut; always afore the *Potential sign* of a verb, and after these verbs, *Pray*, *command*, *counsel*, *permit*, *desire*, *endeavour*, *take care*, and the like.

That, i. e. *lest that*, ne, *that not*, ut; both used after a Verb of *Fear*. *That not*, after *beware*, or a Verb of *prohibiting*, &c. nè.

THE: being repeated in such speeches, *the more the more*: the first is to be made by *quo*, *quanto*, the latter by *tanto*, *eò*, *hoc*.

THEN: *tunc*; after a *Comparative*, quàm.

TIL: afore a *Verb*, dum, donec; afore a *Noun*, ad, usque ad.

VERY: afore a *Substantive*, ipse: Otherwise, *valde*.

UNDER: ABOVE: OVER: afore a Noun of *number*, minus, plus; otherwise, *subter*, *supra*.

USE: with a Verb *Soleo*; otherwise *utor*.

WHICH; WHO: the *Interrogative*, or *whether* quis: Otherwise *qui*.

WITHIN: afore a Noun of *Place*, *time*, or *measure*, intra: *or* in with an Ablat. Otherwise, *intus*.

WITHOUT: *abroad*, foras: Otherwise, *sine*.

WORTH: the *Verb* valeo; the *Noun*, dignitas; *worth the pains*, operæ pretium: Otherwise a *sign*.

YET: *nevertheless*, tamen, *yet* for *as yet*, *hitherto*, adhuc.

Senten-

SENTENCES; *or Conſtructions of* WORDS; *called*

SYNTAX.

FOr making of *Latine*, two things are to be obſerved.

I. The *Agreement* of Words.

II. The *Government* of Words.

Agreement is, when the words do ſuit together, in ſome accidental reſpect; as *Caſe*, *number*, &c

Government is, when one word makes another following, to be put in ſome *Caſe* or *Mood*.

There be three Agreements.

1. Between the *Subſtantive*, and the *Verb*.

2. Between the *Subſtantive*, and the *Adjective**. under which may be contained the third.

3. Between the *Antecedent* and the *Relative*.

*A *Participle* is to be taken for an Adjective.

A Verb agreeth with the Nomin. caſe of the Subſtantive, in *number* and *perſon*.

The Adjective agreeth with its Subſtantive in *caſe*, *gender* and *number*; even when a Verb comes between.

The Relative Adjective agreeth with its Antecedent Subſtantive, in *gender*, *number* and *perſon*.

The *Caſe of the Relative* depends upon the word immediately joyned to it *in ſenſe*.

The Relative in reſpect of the words following, ſtands as a Subſtantive. Other words, as *quis*, *quantus*, *qualis*, are uſed like the Relative.

Obſerve in the Agreements.

1. The word *thing*, being left out, puts the Adjective in the neuter gender.

2. Any Neuter Adjective, Infinitive Mood, Indeclinable

clinable word, or a Clauſe may be in the place of a Subſtantive.

3. Many Subſtantives ſingular, with a *Copulative* coming between them, will have a Verb, Adjective or Relative, plural.

If the Subſtantives be of different genders or perſons, the Plural agreeth with the Maſc. gender, and firſt perſon afore any other; and with the 2d. perſon, rather than the 3d. the fœminine than neuter. But in things *without ſenſe*, the plural is to be put in the Neuter gender.

When the Subſtantives are of divers numbers, the Verb or Adjective beſt agrees with the laſt and neareſt.

The words *Of mine, of thine, of ours, of yours*, &c. coming after their Subſtantive, are to be Latined by *meus, tuus*, &c. and made to agree with it; as A *book of mine*, liber meus. *My, thy, our, your*, &c. in ſuch Speech, as this, *my picture*, i. e. *of my perſon*, are not Adject. but Subſtantive pronouns, and are to be referred to *Government*.

There may be added two other Agreements.

1. When two Subſtantives come together, belonging both to one thing, they ſhall be put both in one caſe, though the Verb come between.

2. The *Interrogative* and *Redditive* muſt be put in the ſame *caſe* and *tenſe*.

Make the Queſtion by *who*, or *what*, upon one word of the Agreement, and that will find out the other: *Who*, commonly finds out the Subſtantive *what*, the verb, or Adjective.

The Relative needs not *who* or *what*; but it ſelf is to be made an Interrogative.

Government

Is to be known by *Signs*, or *Words*.

I. By *Signes*.

Pag. 4. Theſe ſignes *Of, to, for, with, by*, &c. note the Noun following to be put in a certain Caſe, thus;

1. *A Genitive.* The ſign *Of*, after a Noun; or after the Verb *admoniſh*, notes a Genitive: after the Verbs,

Verbs *accuſe, condemn, acquit,* or the Verb *am,* a Genitive, or an Ablative; *in* after *skilful,* a Genitive.

2. *A Dative.* The ſign *To,* afore a Noun, notes a Dative caſe. Except *To,* after a Verb of *Motion*; or *to exhort, provoke, invite, incline, belong, call.*

The ſign *Of,* or *By,* after a participle paſſive, or an Adjective ſignifying *paſſively,* notes a Dative of the *Agent.*

The ſign *with,* notes a Dative, after a Verb of *comparing, to meet. With* or *At* after *to be angry.*

3. *An Ablative.* The ſign *with,* notes an Ablative Caſe: except *with,* for *together with.*

The ſign *By* notes an Ablative of the Manner; *For,* of the Cauſe.

Find out the *Manner,* or *Cauſe,* by making the Queſtion.
The Word anſwering *how* is it done? is the *manner: for what,* or *why* is it done? the *cauſe.*

The ſign *For,* notes an Ablat. of the *Price,* after verbs of *buying, ſelling,* &c. So *at* after *hold.* But *For, at,* afore theſe words, *So much* tanti, tantidem; *how much* quanti, *leſs, under* minoris, *more* pluris, ſtanding without Subſtantives, note a Genitive.

The ſignes *On, At,* before a Noun of *time, age, game,* note an Ablative: alſo *On,* after *to lean* nitor, *to feed* veſcor: *At,* in ſuch ſpeeches as theſe; *at table, at firſt ſight, At firſt coming,* &c.

By before *Name, birth, country*; or a Noun of *meaſure,* or *ſpace,* notes an Ablative.

The ſign *Of,* notes an Ablat. of the *part,* after an adjective, or verb, ſignifying *paſſively,* alſo after the words *Sick, weary, born, worthy, unworthy,*

Of, after Verbs *of filling, eaſing, emptying, depri-*

ving,

ving, ridding, ſpoiling, unburthening, notes an Abl.

Of, notes an Ablative, ſometimes a Genitive, after words ſignifying *fulneſs*, or *emptineſs*.

Then, after a *Comparative* may be concealed in the Ablat. following. If *then* be expreſt by *quàm*, the two Nouns *compared* agree in Caſe.

Signes belonging to Place.

In or *At*, before the name of a City, puts it in the Gen. caſe. But if the Noun be of the plur. number or third Declenſ. it is to be put in the Dat. or Ablative.

To, before the name of a City, puts it in the Accuſat. *From* or *By*, in the Ablative.

The ſame ſignes before *Home* or *Country*, govern the ſame Caſes.

Where note, the ſign *to*, is commonly left out before *home*, as *I go home*.

In all other places the ſigns are to be expreſt by Prepoſitions.

Nevertheleſs obſerve, Many *Engliſh* verbs have theſe particles after them *redundant*, and the Noun following is to be governed of the Verb, without them, as *to admit of one*, admittere aliquem, to hope for *health*, ſperare ſalutem, to *wiſh* for *death*, optare mortem, *to care* for *a thing*, rem curare, *to wonder* at *one*, mirari aliquem, *&c.* Likewiſe after ſome adjectives, as *The midſt* of *winter*, media hyems, *the reſt of the words*, reliqua verba, *&c.*

II. Go-

II. *Government by* Words.

Words governing Caſes;

1. *A Nominative.* The verb *Am*, and other verbs ſignifying *paſſively*, require a Nom. Caſe after them; as agreeing with the caſe before them.

The Queſtion made by *who* or *what* upon the verb ſheweth the Nom. caſe.

2. *An Accuſative.* Verbs ſignifying *actively*, govern an Accuſative caſe This caſe is ſo proper to theſe Verbs, that it conſiſts with any other caſe.

Verbs *Neuter* admit of an Accuſ. caſe of the like ſignification, as *to live a life*, vitam vivere; *to ſmell of a candle*, olere lucernam. Likewiſe the verb *to be hid*, lateo as *this* is *hid* from *me*, hoc me latet.

The Defective verbs, *Away with* apage, *reach* cedo, cedite, govern an Accuſative.

Nouns ſignifying *meaſure* or *ſpace*, are moſt uſed in the Accuſative.

Verbs *of asking*; alſo *to conceal*, celo, *to teach* doceo, *to unteach* dedoceo, govern two Accuſ. caſes.

The Queſtion made by *whom*, or *what*, upon the verb, ſheweth the Accuſ. caſe.

3. *A Genitive.* Verbs *to remember* and *forget*, govern a Genitive, and ſometime an Accuſ.

Theſe Verbs, *to pity* miſereor, miſereſco, govern a Gen. ſometimes a Dative.

4. *A Dative.* Words which imply *relation*, *adding*, or *taking away*, (commonly known by this ſign *To* or *For*, after them,) govern a Dative caſe.

Such are words ſignifying, *profit*, *pleaſure*, *likeneſs*, *truſt*, *obeying*, with their contraries; alſo *neerneſs*, *favour*.

Such

Such alſo are theſe verbs of *telling, giving, ſhewing*, as *to promiſe, to aſſure, to deny, to flatter, to revile, to threaten, to pardon, to pay, to reſtore, to ſell, to ſend*, and many others, which imply this ſign *To*, after them.

Engliſh Verbs, having theſe Particles after them; *againſt, afore before, after, at, between, on, upon, over*; when they are *Latined* by Verbs compounded with *Ad, ante, con, in, inter, ob, poſt, præ, ſub, ſuper*; govern a Dative caſe.

Theſe Verbs of *giving*, do, dono; and of *Eſteeming*: as *to count, to reckon*, &c. duco, verto, habeo, puto, accipio, (beſides their Accuſative) admit two Datives, uſually known by their ſigns: as *I give this to thee for a pledge* hoc tibi do pignori: *I count this to me for an honor*, hoc mihi laudi duco: *I impute this to you for a fault*, hoc tibi vitio verto: The ſign of the *thing* is often to be underſtood: as *I count it to me an honour*, i.e. for *an honour*. The Verb *Am* admits the like Dative: as *This is an honour to me*, hoc mihi gloriæ eſt.

5. *An Ablative.* Verbs of *coſt* govern an Ablative of the *price*; as *it coſt a penny*, denario conſtitit.

Verbs of *Eſteeming* (commonly having this ſign *worth* after them) govern an Ablative of the *intire* or *greater price*: as *I eſteem it worth three pence*, tribus denariis æſtimo: But a Genitive of an *uncertain* or *ſmaller price*: as *I eſteem it worth nothing, little, more, nought, a farthing*: nihili, parvi, pluris, nauci, aſſis, æſtimo, facio. The Verb *worth*, or, *value* valeo, an Ablative or an Accuſative: as *it is worth two farthings* valet duobus aſſibus or duos aſſes.

The Verbs *of wanting*, govern an Ablative caſe; alſo *to obtain* potior, ſometimes a Genitive. *To enjoy* fruor, *to uſe* utor, *to diſcharge* fungor, only an Ablative.

A Subſtantive and Participle ſtanding by themſelves, *i. e* neither the Nominat. to the Verb, nor governed by any other word, is put in the Abl. caſe (called *Abſolute.*)

The

The word [*being*] in English is usually the sign of the Case *absolutes* But it is sometimes omitted before a participle in *ing*; and in Latine, alwayes.

A *Noun of time* is most used in the Ablative Case: but when it signifies *continuance of time*, most in the Accus. case.

The Rule of the Infinitive.

When two Verbs come together, the latter having no Nom. case to it, is to be put in the Infinit. mood.

The Infinitive hath usually an Accusative before it; or a Dative of the Impersonal.

The Infinitive governs after it, like case as the Verb it self. The Infinitive *to be* hath the like case after as afore it. But having a Dative of the Impersonal before it, it admits an Accus. after it.

The *English Infinitive* (known by this sign, *to*) is not always to be rendred by a *Latine* Infinitive, but may be *latin'd* by *vt* or *Quod*, and a Subjunctive mood. Contrariwise [*That*] betwixt two Verbs, being left out, the latter becomes an Infinitive, and the Nom. is made an Accus.

Sometimes the Infinitive is rendred by a *Gerund*; sometimes by a *Supine*, sometimes by the Participles in *rus*, and *dus*.

1. By a *Gerund* in *di* after a Noun that governs a Genit. case.

By a *Gerund* in *dum* (or Substantive,) and the sign *To* by *Ad*, after such Verbs, *to provoke, to invite, to apply, to call, to do*, &c. also after a Noun signifying the *person, Matter*, or *Instrument*, thus, A *man*, or *a sword to fight; stones to build*, &c. and after these Adjectives, *readie slow*, &c.

2. By the *first Supine*, after a Verb of *Motion*: where also may be used the Future in *rus*; or the *Gerund* in *dum*.

By the *Latter Supine*, after some particular Adjectives; as *easie* facilis

cilis, *hard* difficilis, *worthy* dignus, *unworthy* indignus, *dishoneſt*, *ſou* turpis, fœdus, *&c.*

3 By the *Participle* in *rus*, for the Active, and in *dus*, for the Paſſi Infinitive, after the Verb *Sum*.

The Verb *Paſſive*

Governs the ſame *remote* caſe, as its Active, as *teach thee*, or *I am taught*, *letters* litteras; *I accu thee*, or *I am accuſed*, *of theft* furti.

The Rule of the *Participle*.

The Participle governs the ſame caſe as its Verb But if it be uſed for a Noun that requires a Genitive it alſo governs a Genitive.

The Participle in *ing* with this ſign *of*, after Noun governing a Genit. caſe, is to be rendred b the *Gerund* in *di*.

Otherwiſe the ſign afore the Participle is expreſ by a Prepoſition, and the Participle by a *Gerund* i *do*, or *dum* (or by a Subſtantive.)

The Ge- *do*, } is to be uſed with a Pre- } Ablative rund in { *dum*, } poſition that governs an } Acc. *caſe*

The *Gerund* in *do* is oft-times uſed without a Pre poſition, when it ſignifies the *Cauſe*, or *Manner* o doing.

The *Gerund*, eſpecially in *dum*, doth not well go vern the Subſtantive following; but is better mad an Adjective, and agrees with it; as *I go to buy book* eo ad emendos libros, *not* eo ad emendum libros.

The Participle in *ing* with *A*, *The*, or an Adjective before it, is Subſtantive: When it is the Nominat. to the Verb, it is made by Subſtantive; or elſe by the Infinitive Mood.

After ſuch verbs; *to leave*, *to leave off*, *to give over*, &c. it is to b made by an Infinitive, or by a Subſtantive, and the Prepoſition *a*.

A Par

A Participle in *ing*, after a Verb of *Motion*, is made by the *Supine*. As *he went a hunting*, abiit venatum: *he came from hunting*, rediit venatu.

The Participle in *ing*, coming after the Verb *Am*, is to be *Latined* by the Verb; as *what are you doing?* Quid facis? *I am reading*, lego Likewiſe theſe words *awake*, *aſleep*, as *I am awake*, vigilo.

The Participle [*having*] coming before a Verb, is to be *Latined*, either by the Participle Preter of a Verb *deponent*; as *having ſpoken he ſate down*, locutus conſedit: or by the P. plu. perfect of the Verb, and *cum*, &c. as *having heard this, he departed* hoc cum audiiſſet, abiit.

A Participle in *ing*, after *Of*, *For*, *From*, &c. is oftentimes to be made by a *Subjunctive* Verb; and the ſign *Of* (that) *For* (becauſe) by *Quod*, *Of*, *from*, (leſt that) by *Ne*: as *I heard of your being ſick*, audivi quod fueris ægrotus; *He was angry with me for doing it*, ſuccenſuit mihi, quòd fecerim; *beware of being taken*, cavè ne capiaris; *he diſſwaded me from going*, diſſuaſit mihi ne item.

The Rule of *Impersonals*.

Theſe Impersonals, *It is the part*, eſt: *It concerns* intereſt, refert; govern a Genitive: But, after the two laſt, the Pronouns *me*, *thee*, *us*, *you*, *whom*; are to be expreſt by theſe Ablatives, *meâ*, *tuâ*, *noſtrâ*, *veſtrâ*, *cujâ*.

Theſe Impersonals, *it ſhames*, or, I *am aſhamed*, pudet; *it repents me*, or, I *repent*, pœnitet: *it pities me*, *or*, I *pity*, miſeret, miſereſcit: *it wearies me*, or, I *am weary*, tædet: *it irks me*, piget; govern a Genitive (known by this ſign *Of* or *For*) with an Accuſ.

Theſe Impersonals, *it behooves*, oportet: *it delighteth*, juvat, delectat: *it becomes*, decet: *it miſbecomes*, dedecet: govern an Accuſat. caſe.

All other govern generally a Dative.

The *Engliſh* Verb (*Muſt*) may be rendered by the Impersonal *Oportet*; (*may*) by *Licet*: The Noun going before in *Engliſh*, muſt follow the Impersonal *oportet*, in the Acculative: licet, in the Dative caſe.

Muſt, may alſo be *Latined* by the Verb *Eſt*, and the Participle in *dus*, uſed in the Neuter gender, with a Dative of the foregoing Noun, as *I muſt pray*, oportet me orare, or orandum eſt mihi.

The Rule of *Adverbs.*

Adverbs ſignifying *plenty* or *want*, govern a Genitive. So the word *ergo.*

Adverbs of *Time* and *Place* govern a Genitive of the ſame ſignification.

Theſe Adverbs govern an Accuſative: *Adverſus, adverſum, apud, circa, circiter, cis, citra, clanculum, erga, extra, infra, intra, juxta, penes, pone, prope, propter, ſupra, ſecundum, ſecus, verſus, ultra, uſque.*

Theſe govern an Ablative: *Abſque, coram, palam, procul, ſine, tenus*: which laſt admits alſo a Genitive plural.

Clam, ſubter govern an Accuſat. or Ablative.

En, ecce govern a Nominat. or Accuſative.

Tenus, verſus, are beſt ſet after their Caſes.

The Adverb (*Not*) coming after the Verb in *Engliſh*, is to be ſet before it in *Latine.*

The Rule of *Conjunctions.*

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives couple like Caſes: as *Et, atque.* &c. *nec, neque, ſive,* &c. *niſi, præterquam, an:* Unleſs a ſpecial Rule require a different caſe, as *bought for a penny and more*, emptum denario & pluris.

The Rule of *Præpoſitions.*

Theſe Præpoſitions govern an Accuſat. caſe, *Ad, ante, circum, contra, inter, ob, per, poſt, præter, trans.*

Theſe, an Ablative: *A, ab, abs, cum, de, e, ex, præ, pro. In,*

In, ſub, ſuper, govern an Accuſ. or Ablative in different ſignifications, as in the *Catalogue* beneath.

The Preposition *cum*, is to be ſet after *me, te, ſe, qui.*

A Preposition in the Compound, often governs the ſame Caſe as alone, as I *go out of the houſe*, exeo domo: I *paſs by the houſe*, prætereo domum.

The common ſignification of Adverbs & Præpoſitions are ſet down *pag.* 35, 36, 37. Others *more elegant*, are to be uſed as the propriety of ſpeech requires.

A, Ab: by, after, at, from, of, out of, for, againſt, on, over, through, with.

Abſque: without, but for.

Ad to, at, about, towards, into, according to, even to, as to, before, by, neer to, in, untill, againſt, on, upon, for, amongſt, beſides, with, after.

Adverſus ſum: againſt, to, towards, over againſt, before, according to.

Ante: before, to.

Apud: at, among, before, by *or* neer to, with, in, under.

Circa: about, round about, about the time of, by, neer to, concerning, in, againſt.

Circiter: about, almoſt, nigh to.

Circum: about, to.

Cis, Citra: on this ſide, within, ſhort of, afore. Alſo *Citra*, without, beſides.

Clam: unknown to.

Contra: againſt, over againſt, to the face of.

Coram: before, in preſence of.

Cum: with, amongſt, by, in, at, after.

De: of, concerning, from, for, on, upon, as to, by, in, at, after.

E, Ex: of, out of, from, amongſt, for, according to, by, on, above, after, in, with.

Erga: towards, againſt.

Extra: without, fourth, out of, beſides.

In: *with an Accuſative*, into, to, afore, untill, towards, upon, againſt, about. *In*: *with an Ablative*, in, by, concerning, with. *In*: *with an Accuſat. ſometimes an Ablative*, after, for, on, upon, among, At, neer to, *an Accuſat.* At, in, *an Ablative.*

Infra: beneath, under.

Inter: between, amongſt, in, into, at, of.

Intra: within, in, ſhort of, as far as, amongſt.

Iuxta: nigh to, next after, together, with *or* by, as well as.

Ob: for, againſt, before.

Palam: in ſight of, before.

Penes: in, in my power, poſſeſſion.

Per: by, through, over, about, for, because of, in, at, in the time of, for the sake of, as to, among, between, afore, under, with.

Porle: behind, after.

Poſt: after, since, from, behind.

Præ: before, for, because of, in comparison of, in.

Præter: besides, above, by, beyond, without, against, before, neer to.

Pro: for, instead of, in defence of, as, as it were, at, in, upon, according to, as to.

Procul: afar off, far from, without.

Prope: nigh, hard by.

Propter: for, because of, neer to, nigh.

Secundum: according to, nigh to, next to, next after, about, concerning, for, in.

Secus: neer to, by.

Sub: *with an Accuſative*, about, a little afore, towards *with a Noun of time*, after *or* upon, *with a Noun of Action*, to, unto, under *after a Verb of motion*, *Sub*: *with an Ablative*, under, in, at, by, hardby, for with *or* upon, in the time of.

Subter: under, in.

Super: *with an Accuſative*, beyond, above, over and above, besides, amidst, at, set over *or* belonging to, (*in office*) *With an Ablative*, concerning, for, about *or* at, *Accuſat. or Ablative*, upon.

Supra: above, over, beyond, besides, upon, more than.

Tenus: to, up to, down to, night to, as to, onely in, as far as, within compass of.

Trans: beyond, over, on the other side.

Verſus: towards, by.

Vltra: beyond, above, more, besides.

Vſque: up to, well nigh, untill, besides.

Many of these used without a Case, have other significations, as Absque, *unless*. ante, *first*, contra, *contrarily*, coram, *openly*, secus, *ill*, supra, *from the beginning*, ultra, *moreover*, usque, *always*, &c.

The Rule of *Interjections*.

O, used in *calling*, or *saluting*, governs a Vocative; in *admiring*, or *exclaming*, a Nom. Accuſ. or Voc.

O, Latin'd by *heus*, *ohe*, a Vocative; by *ah*, *vah*, *heu*, *hem*, *proh*, a Nominat. or Accuſative.

Alas hei; *wo* væ, a Dative.

Derivatives govern the same cases with their *Primitives*, as *like* similis, similiter: *neer* prope, propior,

pior, *&c.* The *Compound*, as the *Simple*; as *to uſe, abuſe*; utor, abutor; *I do enough buſineſs*, rerum ſatago.

The *Phraſe* or *Periphraſis* governs the ſame caſe, as the ſingle word; as *I have need of*, i. e. *I need* money, Opus (*or* uſus) eſt mihi *i. e.* egeo *pecunia*. *Return home*, Redire *or* reditio domum: *It comes in my mind*, or *I remember it*, Venit mihi in mentem, *or* memini *hujus rei*.

Government of MOODS.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives couple like Moods and Tenſes together.

Certain Particles beſt govern a *Potential* [*Optative*, or *Subjunctive*] Mood.*

1. Words uſed *Indefinitely* (after the Verbs, *to doubt, to enquire, to know, to be ignorant of, to hear, ſee, mark*, and ſuch like,) namely, *who, what, how, when, whence, where, whether, whither, why*, &c. with their Compounds, *Whatſoever, what manner of, how far, how great, how long, wherefore*, &c.

*Eſpecially coming after a Verb in the ſame ſentence

A word is taken *Indefinitely*, when it is not uſed in a *Queſtion*; nor in a particular, but general ſenſe.

2. *Although*. Quamvis, licet, etſi, tametſi, etiamſi; *As if*, ac ſi, quaſi, ceu vero, tanquam; *That*, ut; *leſt that*, ne; *but that*, quin; *becauſe that*, quod, qui, quia, *Afore* or *after that, as ſoon as, When as*, Antequam, priuſquam, poſtquam; poſteaquam, ſimulac, ſimulatque, ubi *unleſs*, niſi, ni; *Till that, until, while*, dum, donec, quoad; *When*, cum; *If*, ſi; *would that*, O ſi, utinam

3. *Not*, ne (*forbidding*) governs an *Imperative* or *Subjunctive*.

Moſt other words are to be joyned with an *Indicative*; unleſs the ſenſe admit a *Potential*.

BEſides the Proper and *Regular* way, there is alſo an *Improper* and *Figurative* way of Speech.

1. *Redundant*. 2. *Deficient*. 3. *Variant*.

The FIGURES.

1. *Enallage*, or Change.
2. *Elleipſis*, or Defect.
3. *Pleonaſmus*, or Redundancy.

To theſe, the reſt may be reduced.

I. In ſingle Words

ENALLAGE *alters*, or *diſplaceth* the Letters.

Altering / *Diſplacing* } of a *Letter*, is called { *Metaplaſmus* or *Antitheſis*. / *Metatheſis* or *Tmeſis*,

ELLEIPSIS *caſts away* / PLEONASMUS *adds* } one or more Letters.

Caſting away is called { Aphæreſis. / Syncope. / Apocope. } *Adding* is called { Protheſis. / Epentheſis. / Paragoge. } *in the* { *Beginning* / *Middle* / *End of* } *a word.*

The knowing of theſe, helps to underſtand the *true words*, or *true order* of words by marking.

1. The *Change* or *Loſs* of letters, as *'tis, n'ere, even, can't, won't*, i.e. *it is, never, evening, cannot, will not.*
2. The *Tranſpoſing* of the Syllables or Particles; as *Which I repent of*, i. e. *of which I repent. What man ſoever I ſpeak to*, i.e. *to what ſoever man I ſpeak.*

II. In Conſtruction of Words

ENALLAGE changeth the *Number*, *Caſe*, *Tenſe*, or *Kind* of the Word.

ELLEIPSIS *caſts away* / PLEONASMUS *adds* } a word, or words, *unneceſſarily.*

Enallage

I Of *Number*. A Subſtantive ſingular ſignifying *many*, may agree with a Plural Verb or Adjective; as *Part of the men* (or *Part*) *are drowned*: Pars hominum, *or* Pars) merſi ſunt: Where note, the Gender of the Adject. agrees with the Genit. expreſt or implyed.

This *Enallage* is called SYNTHESIS.

Many

Many a muſt be Latined with a Plural Subſtantive; as *many a man* multi homines.

II. Of *Caſe*; as *that* himſelf *may live*, i. e. *he may live*, Ipſum, ut vivat, optant. *Terent.* i. e. ipſe.

This is called ANTIPTOSIS.

III. Of *Tenſe*. The *Engliſh* Preſent is Latined by the Preter, in ſuch ſpeeches; as *he is riſen* or *up*; ſurrexit. *I am come*, veni.

IV. Of the *Kind*: the former Subſtantive of ſuch Compounds; as *Day-time*, *gold-cup*, *London-merchant*, *ſea-nymph*, &c. is to be Latined by an Adjective; as *tempus diurnum*, *poculum aureum*, *mercator Londinenſis*, *nympha marina*.

Elleipſis.

The *Verb Subſtantive* is oft omitted; as *like maſter, like man*; ut dominus, ita ſervus.

The Nominative of the firſt, or ſecond Perſon, expres't in *Engliſh*, is beſt left out in *Latine*; as *ſaiſt thou?* ais? *I ſay*, aio.

The Noun Subſtantive *Man* or *men* is alſo often omitted, eſpecially in *Interrogatives*, *Numerals*, *Indefinites*; as *who* quis, *one* unus, *every one* quilque, *&c.*

Ths Relative is oft left out, as *Pay the money you owe*, i. e. *which you owe*, ſolve nummos quos debes.

Alſo the Interjection *O*, as *Sir*, domine, *i. e.* O domine.

On is uſed, for *go on* perge: *up*, for *get up* ſurge.

Pleonaſmus.

[*Being*] afore a Noun or Participle is omitted in *Latine*, as *being ſick* ægrotus, *or* ægrotans. [*There*] or [*it*] before

afore [*is*] in the beginning of a Clauſe; as *there* or *it is nothing* eſt nihil. [*For*] between a Verb, and *To* the ſign of the Infinitive; as I *come* for *to buy*, venio emptum.

Many *Engliſh* words are *Latined* by one; *As it were* quaſi: *At length*, tandem: *Being that, ſeeing that* (or *Being, ſeeing,*) *ſith that*, cum: *Ever and anon*, ſubinde; *E're it be long, within a while*, brevi: *I hold my peace*, taceo; *to follow his book* or *ſtudy*, ſtudere; *In the mean while* or *ſpace*, interea; *Long ſince, a long while now ago*, jamdudum; *Moſt an end* plerumque; *Hand over head*, negligenter; *Out of hand*, illico; *Much ado*, or *with much ado*, difficulter; *Of his own accord, head*, ultro, ſponte; *Out of his wits*, demens; *What in the World to do*, quid agere; *To write a good or bad hand* bene or male ſcribere; and very many others;

A Rule to turn *Engliſh* into *Latine*, or *Latine* into *Engliſh*.

Find out. I. The *Verb*, by the ſign, (*do*, or *am*) II. The *Nomin. caſe*; by asking *who* or *what*, with the Verb. III. The caſe *following the Verb*; by asking *whom*, or *what*. IV. The Noun agreeing with the Caſe afore or after the Verb. V. The *Indeclinables*. VI. The Caſe *following the Indeclinables*, *Præpoſitions*, &c. VII. Laſtly, the Subſtantive, (with its Participle *&c.*) which neither *agrees* with the Verb, nor is *governed* of any word, (*i. e.* the *Ablative Abſolute.*)

Quan-

Quantitas Vocalium.

Duplex est, Longa [linea recta] *Brevis* [Sursum, curva] ut mūsă.

Breves.

Vocales pro brevibus habentur: maximè ante alterum. Excipe Fio, corripitur vero fierem, fieri.

Longæ.

1. *Diphthongus: Vocalis contracta; ante duas consonas vel duplicem.*

2. I *inter duas vocales producit priorem, &* V. *plerumque.* Excipe avus, avis; cavus; favus; gravis; brevis; levis; bovis, Jovis, novus, ovis, aveo, caveo, faveo, paveo; moveo, voveo, lavo, juvo.

3. A. E. I. *juxta Analogiam conjugationis.* Nisi, ubi eas litera T. claudit, vel vocalis sequitur: etiam, A. verbi Do præter *Da Das.*

Communes.

4. *Vocalis brevis ante mutam sequente liquidâ, L. R.*

Ultimæ Longæ.

5. *Monosyllaba omnia producuntur.* Excipe finita in *B. D. T.* item vir, quis, is, es à sum, bis, ter, an, que, ve, vel, nec, ne, interrogativum; in, per.

6. I. U. As, Es, Os. Excipe Nisi, quasi. Es crescens in Itis: item Compos, Impos.

7. I s *in obliquis pluralibus: & secundâ singulari futuri subjunctivi, etiam præsentis verbi volo.*

8. Us *crescens in* Uris, Utis, Udis.

9. O, Us *in obliquis.* Excipe Us tertiæ & Bus plurale.

10. A. *in ablativo & adverbiis:* item E *quintæ,* excipe ita.

11. E. O. *adverbiales ex* Us *&* Er. Excipe bene, male, cito, sero.

Ul-

Ultimæ Communes.

12. *O in voce recta.* Mihi, tibi, ſibi, ubi, ibi *pr*
Cæſuram.

Penultimæ Longæ.

13. *Præterita & Supina diſſyllaba priorem produ*
cunt. Excipe Bibi, dedi, fidi, ſcidi, ſteti, tuli, Datum ra
tum, ſatum, itum, litum, ſitum, rutum, & citumà cieo
14. *Onis ex O, Oris ex or,* Excipe arbor, Æquor
Marmor, Memor.

15. *Genitivi in Arum, Orum* ſecundæ, *Erum*
quintæ. ſic, *Erunt Ere* Perfecti *& Vocalis ante bam i*
Imperfecto.

17. *Vocalis ante X creſcens.* Excipe ſax; grex
nex; calix, Fornix, nix, pix; præcox; crux, nux, dux
trux; phryx. item Ex, Icis: præter *Vibex.*

18. *Vocalis ante-do, -go, -le, -lis, -men, nus, -nu*
-rus-tim. Excipe verbalia in *ilis*; Materialia, & de
rivativa ab adverbiis in *tnus*, item ligo, anus, manus
genus, Dominus, bonus, onus, ſonus, Columen. Ge
na, fiſcina, ſulcina, machina, pagina, ſarcina, trutina
ſerus merus, torus, ſtatim.

19. *Terminata in-Anis, -Atus, -Ela, -Etus, -Eta, Etum*
-Itis -Oſus -Orus udus, -unis, -utus; Excipe latus
veris, Status, Sitis.

Longæ in quâcunque Syllabâ priori.

20. I. U. *ante vel poſt* R. Excipe Meditativa in U
rio. Item cærulus, querulus, nurus, tribus, hirundo
hirudo, rudens, rudis, rigo, rigeo, vireo, furo, rubeo.

21. O. U. *ante* M. Excipe coma, comes, cucumis
cumulus, crumena, domus, domo, homo, humus, in
columis, ſumus; glomero, tumeo. Numerus.

22. U. *ante* C. Excipe Cucumis, volucer.

Derivativa

Derivativa ſervant quantitatem Primitivorum; Compoſita Simplicium; Græco-Latina Græcorum.

Omiſſâ vero alterâ conſonâ vocalis præcedens plerumque corripitur; uti & vocalis ultima prioris componentis. Porro Excipe

1°. Breves à longis, ut ărena lŭcerna, dŭcax, fĭles, ſŏpor, innŭba, pronŭba, ŏdium, vădum, vĭtium, nŏto, năto, dejĕro, pejĕro, item, prŏcella, prŏfanus, prŏfeſtus, prŏfugus, prŏfundus, prŏnepos, prŏfari, prŏfiteor, prŏficiſcor, prŏfecto. Sic Genitivus in tis ex Es; item pĕdis à pēs; ſălis à ſāl.

2°. Longas à brevibus, jūcundus, hūmanus, litera, hūmor, fēralis, imbēcillus, quātuor, calcāris à calcăr, ſtātūrus à ſtătum.

Longæ

Longæ in his.

A.	E.	I.	O.	U.
Acer, Adj.	Abſtemius	Amicus.	Boletus	Bubo
Ales	Cedo	Antiquus	Codex	Bufo
Ambages	Celo	Cimex	Conor	Cudo
Amentum	Cera	Dico-is:	Copia	Cunæ
Ames	Clemens	Fibula	Copula	Fuligo
Ara	Creber	Finis	Coram	Glubo
Areo	Debeo	Ilex	Donum	Gluten
Ater	Debilis	Ilia	Gloria	Glutio
Balæna	Eruca	Inclino	Loligo	Ludo
Baliſta	Lego-as.	Liber *adj.*	Lorica	Lugeo
Balo	Metor	Lilium	Moles	Lutum herb.
Baſium	Pene	Lima	Nodus	Mugil
Blatero	Reſina	Limes	Obex	Mugio
Brachium	Rete	Limus	Olim	Mula
Caligo	Sepes	Linum	Opilio	Muto
Clamo	Spelunca.	Lorica	Ora	Mutio
Crates	Telum	Mendicus	Oro	Nubo
Fragum	Temo	Miles	Ploro	Nuto
Hamus	Velum	Mimus	Pono	Pubes
Labes	Velox	Nidus	Populus *arb.*	Pugio
Labor, *Verb.*	Venor	Nitor, *Verb.*	Poto	Puſio
Magalia		Nideo	Proles	Pureo
Mano		Pilum	Rodo	Scutum
Mane		Pituita	Solor	Stupa
Maturus		Poſticum	Solus	Suber
Matutinus		Sibilum	Sopio	Sudo
Naris		Sido	Totus	Sugo
Naſus		Sidus		Uber
Palus, i.		Stipo		Uligo
Pala		Stipes		Utor.
Palo		Tibia		
Placo		Viburnum		
Pareo		Vicus		
Rado		Vinum		
Vagina		Vita		
Vagio.		Vito		

Calenda-

THE CHILDRENS RULE,

Teaching how to write the dayes of the moneth in the Latine Style.

1. *The Number of the dayes in each moneth.*

Ter denos numerant, Menſis Juvenilis, Aprilis,
Septimus & Nonus; Reliquis ſuperadditur *unus*:
Vult *viginti octo*, faciunt cui februa nomen.

2. *The Calends, Nones and Ides.*

Primum quemque diem Menſis vocitato *Kalendas*:
Quatuor adde dies *Nonas* effeceris: addunt.
Martius & Majus *ſex* Julius Octoberque.
Adde dies *octo* Nonis, effeceris *Idus*.

3. *The Dayes coming between.*

Sume *diem* è *Nonis*, aut *Idibus*, atque relicto
Adde *unum*: *ante* illas numerus dabit iſte *diemque*:
Sume *diem* è *totis* Menſis cujuſque *diebus*,
Adde *duos*: Numeruſque diem dabit *ante* Calendas.
Pridie erit quicunque dies has proximus Anteit.

	Mar. Mai. Jul. Octob.	Jan. Aug. December.	Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Februarius
1	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.	Kalendæ.
2	6	4	4	4
3	5	3	3	3
4	4	Pridie Non.	Pridie Non.	Pridie Non.
5	3	Nonæ.	Nonæ.	Nonæ.
6	Pridie Non.	8	8	8
7	Nonæ.	7	7	7
8	8	6	6	6
9	7	5	5	5
10	6	4	4	4
11	5	3	3	3
12	4	Pridie Id.	Pridie Id.	Pridie Id.
13	3.	Idus.	Idus.	Idus.
14	Pridie Id.	19	18	16
15	Idus.	18	17	15
16	17	16	16	14
17	16	17	15	13
18	15	15	14	12
19	14	14	13	11
20	13	13	12	10
21	12	12	11	9
22	11	11	10	8
23	10	10	9	7
24	9	9	8	6
25	8	8	7	5
26	7	7	6	4
27	6	6	5	3
28	5	5	4	Pridie Kal.
29	4	4	3	
30	3	3	Pridie Kal.	
31	Pridie Kal.	Pridie Kal.		

Anno Bissextili dies sunt 29.
& Sext. Kalend. Mart. bis ponitur.